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THE ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending
January 8, 1872.

Saturday, December 30.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of sixty days, is hereby granted Surgeon John H. Frantz.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Frank M. Gibson, Seventh Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 225, October 26, 1871, from headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended three months.

Major Nicholas Vedder, paymaster U. S. Army, will immediately repair to this city in order to the settlement of certain accounts before the Treasury Department. On the completion of which he will at once rejoin his station.

Private John Coonan, General Service U. S. Army, now on duty as clerk in this office, will be discharged the service of the United States, to date January 1, 1872.

Superintendent Hugh Carey, national cemetery at Yorktown, Va., is hereby granted leave of absence for twenty days.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Colonel John M. Bacon, aide-de-camp, from headquarters Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., is hereby extended until January 3, 1872.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant J. W. Pope, Fifth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 229, December 21, 1871, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended sixty days.

Tuesday, January 2.

So much of Special Orders No. 352, paragraph 33, October 18, 1864, from this office, as directs that Private John McNally Company A, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, refund to the United States three hundred dollars, United States bounty, which he has received, is hereby revoked.

Private Silas D. Lasier, Company E, Fifteenth Infantry, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may serving. This soldier is not entitled to travel pay.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., on the 5th day of January, 1872, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Privates Dennis Haley and Henry Doherty, U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Cavalry, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Colonel R. C. Drum, assistant adjutant-general; Major Henry C. Hodges, quartermaster; Captain Alexander Piper, Third Artillery; Captain Oswald H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant James W. Reilly, Ordnance Department; First Lieutenant William S. Starving, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant George G. Greenough, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenant John E. Greer, Ordnance Department; Second Lieutenant Charles W. Whipple, Third Artillery. Second Lieutenant Edward S. Holden, Fourth Artillery, judge-advocate of the court.

Wednesday, January 3.

A board of officers to consist of Captain James McMillan, Third Artillery; Assistant Surgeon John S. Billings, First Lieutenant Thomas H. Bradley, Twenty-first Infantry, will assemble in this city on the 8th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Joshua V. Davis, late of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for appointment as superintendent of national cemetery. The applicant must fulfill the conditions prescribed in General Orders No. 64, of 1867, from this office. The junior member of the board will act as recorder.

The following transfers of superintendents of national cemeteries are hereby announced: Superintendent Edwin H. Harner, from the Arlington Cemetery, Virginia, to the Battle Ground Cemetery, District of Columbia; Superintendent Frederick Kauffman, from the cemetery at Alexandria to that at Arlington, Va.; Superintendent George A. Dichtl, from the cemetery at Raleigh, N. C., to that of Alexandria, Va. The superintendents thus transferred will join their proper stations without delay. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Leave of absence until April 1, 1872, is hereby granted Captain Seth Bonney, Thirteenth Infantry.

The resignation of Captain Seth Bonney, Thirteenth Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 1, 1872.

Colonel John E. Smith, Fourteenth Infantry, having completed his business in this city under Special Orders No. 438, November 9, 1871, from this office, will return to his proper command without delay.

Captain Henry G. Litchfield, Second Artillery, will report to Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, commanding Department of the Platte, for duty as aide-de-camp.

Private Frederick Schultz, Company D, Seventeenth Infantry, having been appointed hospital steward U. S. Army, will report by letter to the commanding general Department of Dakota for assignment to duty.

Captain Max Kraushuber, Company H, Sixth Infan-

try, having been appointed hospital steward U. S. Army, will report by letter to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the following-named men with transportation from the places set opposite their respective names to this city, to enable them to enter the Soldiers' Home, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia: Bartholomew Downey, formerly private of Company D, Twelfth Infantry, from Fort Yuma, California; Francis Lennon, formerly private of Company C, Nineteenth Infantry, from Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La.

Recruit William Clarke, Mounted Service U. S. Army, now in confinement at St. Louis Depot, Missouri, awaiting trial for desertion, is hereby restored to duty without trial, with the forfeiture of thirty dollars reward paid for his apprehension.

So much of General Court-martial Orders No. 76, of November 24, 1871, from headquarters Department of Texas, designating the State penitentiary at Baton Rouge, La., as the place of confinement in cases of Privates William E. Linderberger, Thomas Marshall, Henry Taylor, Company D, Ninth Cavalry, and James P. Pointer, Company K, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is hereby approved.

Thursday, January 4.

The sum of six dollars will be stopped, *pro rata*, from the pay of Recruits Robert H. Harris and Joseph Merryweather, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the fund for recruiting the regular Army; that amount being the sum paid to William Sumner of Nashville, Tenn., as the assessed value of damages inflicted by them to his property November 29, 1871.

The leave of absence granted Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Brooke, Third Infantry, in Special Orders No. 216, December 1, 1871, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended sixty days.

On his own application, approved by the regimental and department commanders, Second Lieutenant J. E. Sawyer, Fifth Artillery, is hereby transferred from Battery K to Battery H of that regiment, and will join his proper station without delay.

Private Joseph L. A. Overhultz, Company E, Twentieth Infantry, who deserted April 4, 1870, enlisted May 19, 1871, in Company L, Sixth Cavalry, under the name of John Knight, and surrendered himself to the military authorities at Fort Hays, Kansas, September 13, 1871, where he is now in confinement awaiting trial, is hereby restored to duty without trial and transferred to Company L, Sixth Cavalry, upon condition that he refund to the United States the expenses incurred by his enlistment in the Sixth Cavalry and make good the time lost by desertion.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Almon Johnson, formerly private of Battery I, Second Artillery, with transportation from Warren, Herkimer county, New York, to this city, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia.

Recruit Charles Chambers, Mounted Service U. S. Army, now in confinement at St. Louis Depot, Missouri, awaiting trial for desertion, is hereby restored to duty without trial, with the forfeiture of thirty dollars reward paid for his apprehension.

Private Joseph Hanner, U. S. Military Academy detachment of cavalry, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States, provided there be no impediment, as desertion, etc., upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving. This soldier is entitled to pay, etc., only under paragraph 1,371, Revised U. S. Army Regulations of 1863.

The following-named enlisted men will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the places where they may be serving. These men are not entitled to travel pay: Corporal Jacob Connor, Company I, Sixth Cavalry; Private James Ainsleigh, Mounted Service U. S. Army, now on recruiting service at Albany, N. Y.; Recruit John Burke, General Service U. S. Army, now at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor.

So much of the unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Orders No. 65, of October 23, 1871, from headquarters Department of the Platte, as directs that Private William R. Wick, Company F, Fifth Cavalry (now in confinement at Fort McPherson, Nebraska), "wear a tall and chain of the usual dimensions," is hereby remitted.

Friday, January 5.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant F. M. Lynde, First Infantry, in Special Orders No. 122, November 27, 1871, from headquarters Department of the Lakes, is hereby extended twenty days.

Leave of absence until July 10, 1872, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Thomas H. B. Counselman, First Artillery.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Thomas H. B. Counselman, First Artillery, has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 10, 1872.

The telegraphic order of the 6d instant, from this office, directing First Lieutenant Thomas F. Riley, Twenty-first Infantry, to report in person to the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis Depot, Missouri, to conduct recruits to the Pacific coast, is hereby confirmed. On completion of this duty Lieutenant Riley will join his proper station.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain Melville A. Cochran, Second Infantry, in Special Orders

No. 423, October 27, 1871, from this office, is hereby further extended four days.

So much of the unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Orders No. 149, of August 22, 1869, from headquarters Fifth Military District, as directs that Private Terry C. White, Company D, Eleventh Infantry (now in confinement in the State Penitentiary at Little Rock, Arkansas), "be confined at hard labor at such military prison as the commanding general may direct for the period of five years," is hereby so far remitted as to make the term of his confinement three years, commencing August 22, 1869 (the date of the promulgation of his sentence in orders).

So much of the unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Orders No. 31, of June 17, 1871, from headquarters Department of the South, directing that Private John Dyer, Company E, Fourth Infantry, "be confined at hard labor at Fort Palaski, Georgia, for the period of two years," is hereby so far remitted as to make the term of his confinement one year, commencing June 17, 1871 (the date of the promulgation of his sentence in orders).

Saturday, January 6.

The telegraphic order of the 5th instant, from this office, directing Colonel William F. Barry, Second Artillery, to proceed to New York city for consultation with the board of engineers for fortifications, is hereby confirmed. As soon as his presence can be dispensed with by the board he will return to his proper station.

Private Frank H. Fletcher, General Service U. S. Army, now with Signal Service Detachment U. S. Army, under orders to report to Fort Whipple, Virginia, from Shreveport, La., will be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States upon his arrival at Fort Whipple.

Monday, January 8.

First Lieutenant Lewis D. Adair, Twenty-second Infantry, having completed the duty assigned him in Special Orders No. 1, January 1, 1872, from headquarters Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, will return to his proper station, with permission to delay twenty days en route.

Private Victor Mildener, Company K, Twenty-second Infantry, having completed the duty assigned him in Special Orders No. 1, January 1, 1872, from headquarters Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, will return to his station at Fort Randall without unnecessary delay. The Quartermaster's will furnish the necessary transportation and the Subsistence Department commutation of rations at the usual rates.

Quartermaster's Department.—The following were the addresses and stations of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, January 2, 1872:

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL Meigs, Brigadier-General M. C. Washington, D. C.

COLONELS AND ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS-GENERAL.—Allen, Robert, Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C.; Rucker, D. H., Chief Q. M. M. D. of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.; Ingalls, Rufus, Chief Q. M. D. of the East, and in charge of Depot, New York city.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS AND DEPUTY QUARTERMASTERS-GENERAL.—Easton, L. J., Chief Q. M. D. of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Van Vleet, S., Chief Q. M. D. of the Atlantic, and in charge of depot and Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.; McFerran, J. C., Chief Q. M. M. D. of the South, Louisville, Ky.; Holabird, S. B., Chief Q. M. D. of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.; Tyler, R. O., Chief Q. M. M. D. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.; Tompkins, C. H., Chief Q. M. D. of Arizona, Prescott, A. T., under orders to report by letter to the Quartermaster-General for orders; Kain, J. A., Chief Q. M. D. of Texas, San Antonio, Texas; Myers, Fred., Chief Q. M. District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.

MAJORS AND QUARTERMASTERS.—Montgomery, A., Buffalo, N. Y.; Moore, Fred., Fort Adams, R. I.; Hanson, H., Cape Fort Shaw, M. T.; Eddy, A. R., Chief Q. M. D. of the South, Louisville, Ky.; Saxton, Rufus, Chief Q. M. D. of the Columbia, Portland, Oregon; absent at Washington, D. C., settling accounts; Bingham, J. D., Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C.; Perry, A. J., Chief Q. M. D. of the Platte, Omaha, Neb.; Hodges, H. C., Chief Q. M. 3d Quartermaster's District, D. of the East, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chandler, J. G., Chief Q. M. 2d Quartermaster's District, D. of the East, Boston, Mass.; Sawtelle, C. G., Chief Q. M. D. of California, San Francisco, Cal.; Dana, J. J., under orders for duty as Chief Q. M. D. of Arizona, Prescott, A. T.; Potter, J. A., Chief Q. M. D. of the Lakes, Detroit, Mich.; Batchelder, R. N., Chief Q. M. 1st Quartermaster's District, D. of the East, New York city; Ludington, M. I., Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C.; Moore, J. M., in charge of depot, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Belger, James, Chief Q. M. D. of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

CAPTAINS AND ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS.—Myers, William, in charge of depot, Washington, D. C.; Thomas, C. W., settling his accounts, Washington, D. C.; Enos, H. M., on sick leave. Address, Waukesha, Wis.; Card, B. C., in charge of depot, San Antonio, Texas; Reynolds, C. A., Cheyenne, Wyoming T.; Dandy, G. B., Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; Weeks, George H., St. Louis, Mo.; Cuyling, E. B., Fort Monroe, Va.; Hughes, W. B., Oregon, U. T.; Robinson, A. G., Fort Hays, Kansas; Baker, E. D., awaiting orders, San Francisco, Cal.; Jance, E. W., Fort Vancouver, W. T.; also, acting Chief Q. M. D. of the Columbia, Portland, Oregon; Inman, Henry, settling accounts, Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; Lee, J. G. C., Yuma Depot, A. T.; Gilliss, James, Chicago, Ill.; Ecker, T. J., on sick leave. Address, care Colonel Rufus Ingalls, Chief Q. M. D. of the East, New York city; McGonigle, A. J., Fort Union, N. M.; Grimes, E. B., Fort Wingate, N. M.; Scully, J. W., under orders for duty in D. of Dakota; Howell, W. T., Fort Richardson, Texas; Foster, C. W., Ehrenberg, A. T., under orders to report to commanding general M. D. of the Missouri for duty; Bradley, G. W., Charleston, S. C.; Barstow, S. F., on duty as aide-de-camp, headquarters M. D. of the Atlantic, Philadelphia, Pa.; Belcher, J. H., Omaha, Neb.; Kirk, E. B., Camp Supply, I. T.; Kimball, A. S., Fort Riley, Kansas; Rockwell, A. F., Fort Sill, I. T.; Smith, G. C., San Francisco, Cal.; Hunt, T. B., awaiting orders, Louisville, Ky.; Strang, E. J., Brownsville, Texas; Constable, N. S., San Antonio, Texas; Furey, J. V., under orders for duty in the D. of Arizona; Forsyth, L. C., Fort Ellis, M. T.; Hoyt, C. H., in charge of depot, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Blunt, A. F., Fort Buford, D. T.

CAPTAINS AND MILITARY STOREKEEPERS.—Potter, E. M., A. A. Q. M., Pittsburg, Pa.; Allgood, U. A., A. A. Q. M., Baltimore, Md.; Rodgers, J. F., Jeffersonville, Ind.; Hull, G. A., A. A. Q. M., Fort Sanders, Wyoming T.; Dimpfel, G. H. A., arranging his accounts, Prescott, A. T.; Sawyer, N. D. A., A. A. Q. M., Victoria, Texas; Livers, John, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Lieber, E., Fort

Snelling, Minn.; Van Antwerp, V. P., Philadelphia, Pa.; Barritt Addison, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco Harbor, Cal.; Morton, W. P., Charleston, S. C., on temporary duty at Columbia, S. C.

Field Officers of the Army.—From an advance copy of the Army Register for 1872, we take the following list of field officers of the Army in the order of their lineal rank.

FIELD OFFICERS OF CAVALRY.

Colonels.—William H. Emory, Joseph J. Reynolds, Alvan C. Gillem, John I. Gregg, Edward Hatch, Benjamin H. Grierson, James Oakes, Randall S. Mackenzie, Innis N. Palmer, Samuel D. Sturgis.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—Thomas Duncan, Cuvier Grover, Wesley Merritt, George A. Custer, Thomas C. Devin, James H. Carleton, Washington L. Elliott, John W. Davidson, Albert G. Brackett, Thomas H. Neill.

Majors.—Eugene A. Carr, Robert M. Morris, John P. Hatch, William B. Royall, Elmer Otis, Nathan A. M. Dudley, Nelson B. Sweetzer, Eugene W. Crittenden, James W. Forsyth, James F. Wade, Andrew J. Alexander, William R. Price, Charles E. Compton, George A. Forsyth, George W. Schofield, David R. Clendennin, Albert P. Morrow, Andrew W. Evans, Alfred E. Latimer, David B. McKibbin, Joseph G. Tilford, James S. Brisbin, John Green, Lewis Merrill, Marcus A. Reno, John K. Mizner, Eugene M. Baker, John V. DuBois, Abraham K. Arnold, George G. Hunt.

FIELD OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY.

Colonels.—Horace Brooks, Israel Vogdes, William F. Barry, George W. Getty, Henry J. Hays.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—Joseph Roberts, William H. French, Romeyn B. Ayres, Emory Upton, Frederick T. Dent.

Majors.—William Hays, John M. Brannan, Harvey A. Allen, Alphon P. Howe, Edward G. Beckwith, Joseph Stewart, Gustavus A. De Russy, George P. Andrews, Truman Seymour, John Hamilton, Clermont L. Best, Horatio G. Gibson, John C. Tidball, Charles H. Morgan, Robert V. W. Howard.

FIELD OFFICERS OF INFANTRY.

Colonels.—James V. Bomford, John H. King, Thomas G. Pitcher, Gordon Granger, John Gibbon, Jefferson C. Davis, Orlando B. Willcox, David S. Stanley, William B. Hazen, Thomas H. Ruger, Galusha Pennypacker, John E. Smith, Nelson A. Miles, Philip R. De Trobriand, Charles H. Smith, Thomas L. Crittenden, De Lancy Floyd-Jones, Abner Doubleday, George Sykes, Franklin F. Flint, Henry B. Clitz, William H. Wood, Samuel W. Crawford, George L. Andrews, Robert S. Granger.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—Henry D. Wallen, Alfred Sully, Joseph H. Potter, Charles R. Woods, George Crook, August V. Kantz, Frank Wheaton, George A. Woodard, William R. Shafter, John R. Brooke, Luther P. Bradley, George F. Buell, Elwell S. Otis, Henry A. Morrow, Alexander M. C. McCook, Pinckney Lugenbeel, Samuel B. Hayman, Anderson D. Nelson, Lewis C. Hunt, Charles C. Gilbert, Henry M. Black, Daniel Huston, Jr., Thomas C. English, Levi C. Boates, James Van Vost.

Majors.—William P. Carlin, John D. Wilkins, Richard I. Dodge, William H. Lewis, John S. Mason, Joseph N. G. Whistler, James P. Roy, Matthew M. Blunt, Peter T. Swaine, Oscar A. Mack, Henry Douglas, Henry C. Merriam, Alexander Chambers, John E. Yard, Zenas R. Bliss, George Gibson, Thomas M. Anderson, Edwin F. Townsend, Robert E. A. Crofton, Robert S. La Motte, Henry A. Hambricht, Alexander J. Dallas, Henry R. Mizner, William H. Brown, Edwin C. Mason.

Corps of Engineers.—Second Lieutenant Powell was granted an extension of fifteen days to the leave of absence for seven days granted by his commanding officer, by S. O. No. 159, par. 4, H. Q. C. of E., December 8.

Colonel Barnard, Lieutenant-Colonel Foster, Major Poe, and General Wilson, U. S. C. E., were constituted a Board of Engineers to convene at Louisville, Ky., December 18, to examine the new locks of the Louisville and Portland Canal, and report the cause of the giving way of the miter sills, and to prepare a plan for their modification, repair, etc., by S. O. No. 161, par. 2, H. Q. C. of E., December 11.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tower, Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, Lieutenant-Colonel Foster, Major Gillmore, and Major Craighill were constituted a Board of Engineers to convene at Wilmington, N. C., January 10, to consider and report upon matters relating to the improvement of Cape Fear river. Captain C. B. Phillips, Corps of Engineers, to act as recorder, by S. O. No. 162, par. 1, H. Q. C. of E., December 12.

First Lieutenant M. B. Adams was granted leave of absence for thirty days on surgeon's certificate of disability by S. O. No. 164, H. Q. C. of E., December 28.

Generals J. G. Barnard, John Newton, Horatio G. Wright, Z. B. Tower and George W. Cullum, composing the Engineer Board on Fortifications, and General Abbott, chief of the experimental torpedo service at Willet's Point, were summoned to Washington by telegraph on Thursday, January 4, where they held a long conference with General Humphreys, chief of the Corps of Engineers, and separated for the purpose of personally inspecting the seacoast defenses on the Atlantic and the Gulf, and reporting what is necessary to be done to put them in immediate readiness for service. The capability of the harbors defended by the forts for further defense by obstructions and torpedoes is also to be ascertained, and every preparation will be made to meet emergencies.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company E, Seventh Cavalry, from Spartanburgh, S. C., to Louisville, S. C., December 15.

Company H, Seventh Cavalry, from Nashville, Tenn., to Huntsville, Ala., December 27.

Headquarters Second Infantry, from Huntsville, Ala., to Mobile, Ala., December 27.

Company E, Nineteenth Infantry, from Jackson Barracks, La., to Holly Springs, Miss., November 8.

Posts Established.—Holly Springs, Miss., November 6.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan: Chicago, Ill.

Lieutenant General Sheridan submitted to the Secretary of War on the 20th of December, a report in which he gave a full history of his connection with the preservation of order in Chicago during and succeeding the great fire, and the part he took, under authority from headquarters, in providing the suffering people of the Lake City with food and shelter. The report covers all the orders and telegrams received and transmitted from the headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, during the period covered by it, and gives more in detail information which we have already presented in brief from time to time.

A despatch from Chicago informs us that General Sheridan's arrangements for the Alexis grand buffalo

hunt are now fully perfected. The ducal party, accompanied by General Sheridan and three of his aids—General Forsyth, Colonel Forsyth, Colonel M. V. Sheridan—expect to arrive at Fort McPherson on the 13th. The party will proceed to North Platte station on a special train, where all the servants will be left during the absence of the party on the hunt, which will take them from the railway some six or eight days. It is the intention of all those who go to the hunting ground to take up the military mode of life, and dispense with luxuries, servants, carriages, etc. The journey between North Platte Station and the buffalo region will be made on horseback and in ambulances, and the Russians will be treated to a good specimen of roughing it in winter on the plains, and will have good reason to congratulate themselves if they don't catch a storm. The Indian Bureau having received official information that the Grand Duke Alexis has agreed to participate in the buffalo hunt proposed by General Sheridan, at once issued orders to the proper Indian agents to take steps to secure the presence of Spotted Tail and other famous chiefs on the occasion of the hunt, which will take place near Fort McPherson between the 15th and 30th inst., and also to supply the assembled Indians with flour, coffee, sugar, etc., during its continuance.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Seventh Infantry.—A General Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Buford, D. T., February 13, 1872, for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Gilbert; Captains C. C. Rawn, and Richard Combs, Seventh Infantry; Captain A. P. Blunt, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army; First Lieutenant William Logan, Seventh Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Washington Matthews, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant W. L. English, Seventh Infantry. First Lieutenant Constant Williams, Seventh Infantry, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Having turned over the recruits for the Third, Fifth, and Sixth Infantry under his charge at these headquarters, First Lieutenant C. H. Conrad, Fifteenth Infantry, was ordered January 1 to proceed with Recruit Thomas J. Brady, Company H, Ninth Infantry, to Omaha, Neb., and upon completion of this duty to return to his station at Newport Barracks.

Major Nicholas Vedder, paymaster, U. S. A., was ordered January 4 to at once close his accounts and turn over to his chief, or other paymaster of the department, all the public funds for which he is liable, as required by circular from the Paymaster-General's Office, after which he will report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army, in accordance with special orders, War Department.

Sixth Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant C. C. Morrison has been ordered to Denver City, C. T., for the purpose of making copies of the U. S. Land Surveys in the office of the Surveyor-General of Colorado, for use in compilation of military maps at the headquarters Department of the Missouri.

Third Infantry.—Permission to delay until January 10 in rejoining his station, was granted First Lieutenant Thomas S. Wallace, January 2.

Sixth Infantry.—Colonel W. B. Hazen was authorized December 30 to take leave of absence for such portion of thirty days as he may deem necessary.

Seventeenth Infantry.—The General Court-martial convened for the trial of Captain L. H. Sanger, Seventeenth Infantry, having adjourned until the 3d day of May next, his arrest is suspended until that day, when he will appear in arrest before the court for the continuance case.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

The reception in compliment to General Angur, was held at Simpson's Hall, Omaha, on the evening of Wednesday, December 27. Generals Ord, Palmer, Perry and Ruggles, Colonels Brackett and Leitchfield, Majors Russell, Maginnis and Belcher, Captain Jones and Lieutenants C. Colon and Jacob A. Angur, being mentioned among the Army officers present. "As dancers," the Omaha Herald informs us, "the soldiers excel the civilians. They all have a better bearing, from the venerable generals whose heads are touched with time and service, to the youngest lieutenant, and their splendid uniforms were brilliant by gaslight." Here Ezra Millard presided at the banquet and Dr. George L. Miller, gave expressions in a brief address to the high esteem in which General Angur is held by the people of Omaha. To this the general briefly replied, thanking the people of the city and his friends for their kindness to him during his stay here, and especially for their kindness in preparing for him this reception. In parting from them he should bear away with him, wherever he might go, that appreciation which their public spirit so richly deserved. He closed by saying that the people would find in General Ord, his successor, a gentleman worthy of their esteem.

Major Benjamin Alvord, paymaster U. S. Army, chief paymaster of the Department of the Platte, was relieved from duty in this command December 28, to enable him to comply with the requirements of paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 472, current series, War Department. Major J. E. Burbank, paymaster U. S. Army, will perform temporarily, and until otherwise ordered, the duties of chief paymaster.

First Lieutenant Hugh G. Brown, Twelfth Infantry, aide-de-camp to the commanding general, is announced as such, to date from December 11, the date upon which Brigadier-General Ord assumes command of the department. Hereafter, when troops are moved by mail within the limits of this command, no transportation for baggage will be furnished beyond that specifically allowed by the Army Regulations, except in cases of emergency when specially authorized from these headquarters, and

all bills for transportation of baggage over and above the regulation allowance, when presented to the Government, will be charged against the officer in command of the troops.—The ordnance depot at Cheyenne will be discontinued after January 15, and the ordnance depot at Omaha used for unserviceable stores to be turned in to depot, such stores only as may be fit for issue after repairs being ordered to the depot. All worn-out leather-work of accoutrements, curry-combs, horse-brushes, blankets, etc., may be recommended to be dropped, as such property is not worth transportation.—Hereafter, on each post return forwarded to headquarters, a separate column, to be headed "when read to the troops," will be ruled under "official communications received during the month." In this column will be noted the date upon which each general order received from general, division, or department headquarters, and each special order received from department headquarters shall have been read to the troops of the post.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.

Fort Quitman.—A General Court-martial was ordered to convene at Fort Quitman, December 21. Detail for the court: Major Albert P. Morrow, Ninth Cavalry; Captains Andrew Sheridan, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and J. Lee Humfreys, Ninth Cavalry; Second Lieutenants Owen J. Sweet, Twenty-fifth Infantry, William Gerhard, Isaiah H. McDonald and Daniel H. Floyd, Ninth Cavalry. First Lieutenant Mirand W. Saxton, Twenty-fourth Infantry, judge-advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Brigadier-General A. H. Terry, commanding: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

Fourth Infantry.—Headquarters, Frankfort, Ky. Colonel F. F. Flint, Fourth Infantry commanding post of Frankfort, Ky., was December 15, 1871, detailed as a member of a General Court-martial convened at Newport Barracks, Ky., by Special Orders No. 80, headquarters Military Division of the South. Returned and resumed command December 21, 1871, the court having adjourned until January 9, 1872.—December 11, 1871, Captain William S. Collier, Fourth Infantry, left Post of Frankfort, Ky., for Atlanta, Ga., as a member of a General Court-martial appointed to convene at that place, for Special Orders No. 255, headquarters Department of the South, December 6, 1871, returned to his proper station and reported for duty December 29, 1871.—December 11, 1871, First Lieutenant Horace Heide, Fourth Infantry, left post of Frankfort, Ky., for Atlanta, Ga., as judge-advocate of a General Court-martial appointed to convene at that place, for Special Orders No. 255, headquarters Department of the South, December 6, 1871, returned to his proper station and reported for duty December 30, 1871.—Leave of absence for twenty days, was granted Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Potter, Fourth Infantry, commanding post of Lebanon, Ky., in Special Orders No. 261, headquarters Department of the South, December 16, 1871.—Leave of absence for twenty days was granted Captain William H. Bisebe, Fourth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 267, headquarters Department of the South, December 27, 1871.—Leave of absence for twenty days, was granted Captain John Rziha, Fourth Infantry, in Special orders No. 270, headquarters Department of the South, December 30, 1871.—First Lieutenant G. L. Luhn, Fourth Infantry, was December 1, 1871, relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and assigned to duty as recruiting officer at Wheeling West Va., for Special Orders No. 263, headquarters General Recruiting Service, New York city. A history of the organization and movements of this regiment from May 30, 1796, to December 31, 1870, has been published by Captain and Brevet-Major W. H. Powell. It includes a record of the military services of all officers who have at any time belonged to the regiment, and has been prepared from notes taken by its author while serving on the staff of the brigade or division in which the regiment was serving. We are glad to see a tendency toward the preparation of these monographs in the Army; and we hope to see them multiplied until every regiment of the Regular service shall have a history at least as full as that supplied for the old Fourth Infantry by Captain Powell. But we should like to see their works made as far as possible to embrace something more than a compilation of diaries of the movements of the several companies, and a dry "record of officers," without incidents or details concerning characteristic officers who have passed away. All the regiments of the old service have had many such men, tender recollections and traditions of whom are preserved among the officers. These ought to be carefully garnered and preserved. The Fourth Infantry had a great many officers who in times gone by were specially identified with the character of the regiments—representative officers. The gallant General George M. Brooke was its lieutenant-colonel, and General Duncan L. Clinch its colonel. The brilliant soldier James Mitler, the hero of Niagara and of Erie, was its major and lieutenant-colonel. General Pike, in his day recognized as one of the most accomplished officers of the whole Army, was also the lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Infantry in 1809.

As is well known, General Grant began his military service as a brevet second lieutenant in this regiment in 1843, and was a captain of the regiment when he resigned in 1854, having received two brevets for gallant and meritorious actions as an officer of the Fourth Infantry. The regiment peculiarly public in officers of distinction, of whom we have mentioned a very few, has likewise furnished a number of well-known "Army characters," among whom may be mentioned Captain John Page, one of the very first victims of the war with Mexico; another was his friend the eccentric and gallant Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Allen. It has also given officers to the Army of rare and conspicuous literary culture, such as Colonel Bliss and Charles H. Larnard. Turning over

the pages of Captain Powell's valuable work we were filled with profound regret that so little was known in the country of the many brilliant and distinguished men in the military service of the country that had belonged to a single regiment. It should be a labor of love in the Army to glean and preserve all that may now remain possible of the lives of these their brothers in the Army of a past and worthy generation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory, commanding: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

The political factions striving for the control of the State Government of Louisiana have gotten by the ears, and various reports have been published of interference by the United States military authorities in the quarrel. A despatch from Washington, January 9th, states that private telegrams from New Orleans, received there on that day, say that quiet everywhere prevails, and no further disturbance is anticipated. The United States troops have taken no part in the disturbances, nor will they act except to preserve the peace of the city should occasion require their interference. The Government is confident that General Emory will act with the utmost discretion in the premises.

One of the daily papers of New Orleans, the *National Republican*, contains the following:

"Colonel Patton and four other citizens this afternoon waited upon General Emory to ask him his position in this controversy. They stated that forcible possession had been taken of the State House, and that citizens and members were prevented from entering. They asked him whether he proposed to do anything in the premises, or whether he would interfere with the citizens. The General replied:

"GENTLEMEN: There must be no riot. I can and will prevent it; and you, of course, know the weapons of destruction have been greatly improved within the last year. I have just heard that General Longstreet has been appointed chief of police, and you had better go at once to him and advise him to remove these policemen from the State House. They should be on their beats, and ought to have been there all the time. I have never seen a time when martial law was more necessary, and unless something is done I will consider it my duty to appeal to the President and ask him to declare martial law."

Governor Warmoth has appointed General James Longstreet, major-general of the Louisiana State militia, and assigned him to the immediate command and supervision of the entire militia, police, and all civic forces within the city of New Orleans, and instructed him to confer with, and act in concert and harmony with General Emory.

Official despatches show that depredations are committed in Texas by armed parties coming from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, and that General Cortina, the commander of the Mexican troops on the frontier, notoriously makes no endeavors to prevent the robbers, but is even in league with the marauders. The military authorities at Fort Brown say from the scarcity of troops on the line, and the nature of the country bordering on the river, it is almost impossible to capture the bands unless caught in the act of crossing. Last summer there were several conflicts, and Colonel McCook, commanding Fort Brown, says it is his opinion that, unless co-operation by the Mexican authorities be extended in breaking up these bands of marauders, there may be predatory war probably involving the two nations. In a letter to General Reynolds he says:

I am determined to do all I can to stop it, and General Palacios, commanding the regular troops in Matamoros, has appeared to co-operate with me, and it is necessary to have that murderer and thief Cortina removed, or we can not prevent trouble.

Our Minister, Mr. Nelson, called the attention of the Mexican Government to the subject, and Mr. Maracoe replied in a confidential note assuring him that measures would be adopted tending to remedy the situation. President Juarez was profoundly impressed with the gravity of the subject as presented to him. Mr. Nelson says:

There is no doubt in my mind of anxiety on the part of the Government to put a check to these lawless proceedings; but unfortunately the chief difficulty arises from its want of power to enforce its mandates in States remote from the capital. I would earnestly suggest to the Government of the United States the pressing necessity of arriving at some understanding with the Government of Mexico such as will remove, or at least mitigate the present alarming condition of affairs upon the frontier.

Nothing further has been heard of the subject since the 13th of October last.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General George G. Meade: Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Brigadier-General Irvin McDowell: Headquarters, New York.

We commend the following emphatic remarks of General McDowell upon the subject of branding as a punishment to the special attention of officers serving upon courts-martial, and to officers reviewing their proceedings:

In the case of Private Adam Slaybeck, Battery C, First Artillery: It has been the rule at these headquarters to recognize the fact that there are different grades of criminality in the military offense of desertion! That a recruit—led off by companions, or by homesickness, or unfamiliarity with his new life, and partial ignorance of its laws—is not to be punished the same as an old soldier, nor as much as in the aggravated case of repeated desertion, or desertion after pardon, or desertion of a non-commissioned officer, or desertion accompanied by conspiracy, violence, theft, or other crime. And, further, that a man should not be deemed forever lost to the service, and be dishonorably discharged from it, for a first and simple offense, for which his after life may fully atone. In fact the records of the Department for the last three years show that in nearly, if not fully, half the cases of sentence to "dishonorably discharge," accompanied by long confinement, where the dishonorable discharge has been disapproved by the department commander and the confinement reduced, the mitigated sentence has finally been entirely remitted; and this invariably on the earnest application of the prisoners' officers, on account of their belief that it would be for the good of the service.

The case of Private Slaybeck was that of a man who had not been three months in the service, of whom it was said in evidence that he "was a very good, clean soldier," and "the last man whom the witness thought would desert." It was the case of a man who voluntarily surrendered himself after a short absence. Yet this

mild case has received the severest sentence that has yet come to Department H—a quarter of a sentence moreover which not only seems vindictive, but is of a character that has been condemned both here and at the War Department.

It is true that it has been customary to mark indelibly the body of certain prisoners, as it was once the practice to brand them on the face with a hot iron; but such punishment as that given by the court has become so abhorrent to the present state of society that it is not too much to say that, if it were generally known to be still insisted upon in the Army, Congress would be allowed no rest till it had abolished it, even if it had to abolish the Army along with it!

In this connection attention is again called to General Orders No. 23, series of 1869, from these Headquarters, in the case of Private Bell, Fourth Artillery, an extract from which is republished as an appendix hereto.

So much of the sentence in this case as directs the accused "to be indelibly marked with the letter D one and a half inches long on the left hip," and so much as requires him "to be dishonorably discharged and bugled out of the service," and so much as requires him to be confined more than six months, is, for the reasons before set forth, disapproved. The remainder of the sentence is approved, and, subject to the foregoing remarks, the proceedings are approved and confirmed. The sentence as modified will be duly carried into effect at the station of his battery.

Extract from remarks in case of Private Bell, Fourth Artillery. In this connection the following opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General, pages 305 and 306, paragraph 3, which is entirely approved by the department commander, is published for the guidance of future Courts in this Department.

"The punishment of branding rests for its sanction in this country upon the custom of the service. This custom, however, is opposed to its infliction in any mode which might be deemed cruel or unnecessarily severe. Branding with a hot iron is therefore disapproved, and a sentence of marking the letter 'D,' in indelible ink on the cheek should be disapproved. The ordinary practice is to mark this letter in ink upon the hip. But the penalty of branding, marking, or tattooing, however mildly it may be executed, is regarded as against public policy and opposed to the dictates of humanity, and consequently as not conducive to the interests of the service. The effect of fixing upon an offender an ineffaceable brand of guilt must be to deprive him of the *locus poenitentiae* which modern legislation, as well as true philanthropy, is careful to extend to the criminal, and almost hopelessly to discourage him in making an attempt to reform his life. There is, indeed, in this punishment a certain merciless quality which might well characterize the code of a less civilized period, but is certainly abhorrent to the sense and judgement of an enlightened age. It is conceived, therefore, that if reviewing officers should, in general, remit that part of a sentence of court-martial which imposes this penalty upon the deserter, they would materially promote the welfare of the military service."

"And so held in regard to branding or marking with the letter 'T' upon a conviction of theft. For similar reasons held that the punishment of shaving the head or beard and of drumming or bugling out of the service involve a degree of degradation ordinarily unequalled for and believed to be opposed to the better sense of the army, and should not, therefore, be employed except, perhaps, in extreme cases."

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending January 9, 1872: Captain H. F. Brewster, Fifth Artillery; Colonel Wm. F. Barry, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Corps.

Leave of absence for ten days was granted Surgeon J. C. McKee, U. S. A., January 6, on the condition that he makes an arrangement satisfactory to the commanding officer Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, to provide medical attendance during his absence. Hospital Steward George S. Wheeler, U. S. A., was relieved from duty in the office of the medical director at department headquarters, to date from January 2, and will report for temporary duty to the commanding officer and post surgeon Fort Wood, New York Harbor.

First Artillery.—Leave of absence for twenty days was granted Captain L. L. Langdon, First Artillery, January 2.

Fourth Artillery.—First Lieutenant M. C. Grier will proceed to Fort Foote, Maryland, and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary court-martial duty, and will remain there until the court-martial is dissolved by the commanding officer Fort Foote, when he will rejoin his proper station. General C. M. Orders No. 171, headquarters Department of the East, gives the particulars of the trial and punishment of an enlisted man for the crime of feigning disease. This class of criminals, known technically as malingers, are so seldom brought to trial, owing to the exceptional difficulty of the legal aspects of such cases, and are so very rarely convicted, that this case may have useful weight as a precedent. The accused in this case, Private John F. Gahner, Light Battery B, Fourth Artillery, pleaded guilty to the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and was sentenced to confinement at hard labor, in charge of guard, and forfeiture of five dollars per month of pay for four months. The specification was as follows:

In this that he, Private John F. Gahner, Light Battery B, Fourth Artillery, having on or about September 1, 1871, received from the kick of a horse a contusion of the right leg and knee-joint, and for this injury having been treated surgically and medicinally in hospital for about the period of one month, or until the effects of the injury had entirely or nearly disappeared, did thereafter, and thereafter, for the period of about two months (this was modified by the pleading and finding to three weeks), namely from about the 1st day of October, 1871, until the last day of November 1871, claim that the same injury had not in any degree been removed, but that, on the contrary, it had resulted in complete immobility of the knee-joint, and that in consequence thereof he was lame and unfit for duty; and in support of this claim, which was a false pretense, wholly and deceitfully made did cause to appear at his right knee-joint was really stiff and immovable, by always holding his leg rigidly stiffly extended up to a high in walking sitting, or in other action performed in the presence of witnesses, and further attempt to substantiate said false claim, and to impose upon the attending surgeon and the post surgeon, by voluntarily holding his right leg stiffly and immovably extended during the said surgeon's post-mortem examinations, by means of voluntary forcible contraction of the muscles called the *quadriceps extensor femoris*, and did repeat and continually assert, and positively declare, in answer to official questions to him addressed by the surgeon, that his right knee-joint was deprived of motion, and that he could not walk without limping, and did persist in such and every one of the above-mentioned declarations, actions, and appearances, until the imposition by them undertaken, and partially accomplished, was detected and exposed by a surgical examination conducted while he was under the influence of sulphuric ether, and until a full confession of malingering was made by him. This with the intention of evading duty or of procuring his discharge, or with both these intents, and at the post of Fort McHenry, Md., on or about the dates above specified, and during the period specified.

Fifth Artillery.—Captain W. F. Randolph, Fifth Artillery, was relieved January 2 from duty as a member of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Independence, Mass.

Eighth Infantry.—Leave of absence for ten days was granted Captain E. W. H. Read, Eighth Infantry, January 4.

Fort Columbus.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, January 11. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Wallen, Eighth Infantry; Surgeon Charles Page, U. S. Army; Captain W. S. Worth, Eighth Infantry; First Lieutenants W. E. Dougherty, First Infantry, and W. C. Beach, Eleventh Infantry; Second Lieutenant R. G. Rutherford, Twelfth Infantry. First Lieutenant E. K. Russell, First Artillery, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke: Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

Paymaster V. C. Hanna, U. S. Army, was ordered January 4 to pay the troops at the following-named stations, on completion of which duty he will return to his station in Detroit, viz.: Fort Wayne, Michigan; Columbus Arsenal, Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Paymaster C. C. Pratt, chief paymaster of this department, was ordered January 5 to pay the troops at the following-named posts, on the completion of which duty he will return to his station in Detroit: Fort Gratiot, Michigan; Fort Porter, New York; Fort Niagara, New York; Fort Ontario, New York; Madison Barracks, New York.

First Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect January 12, 1872, was granted Second Lieutenant D. M. Scott, First Infantry, January 4.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-General J. M. Schofield: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

The following officers reported at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific during the week ending December 19, 1871: Major John S. Walker, paymaster U. S. Army; Captain J. T. McGinniss, Thirteenth Infantry; Major J. H. Nelson, paymaster U. S. Army; Major H. P. Curtis, judge-advocate U. S. Army; First Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Frank Michler, Fifth Cavalry.

The following officers reported at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending January 2, 1872: First Lieutenant Jacob Almy, Fifth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant D. A. Lyle, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant D. W. Lockwood, engineer corps; Second Lieutenant J. H. Hurst, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieutenant W. J. Reed, Seventh Infantry; Acting Assistant Surgeon H. H. Davis, U. S. Army.

Major Herbert P. Curtis, having reported at division headquarters on the 16th of December, was assigned December 26 to duty as judge-advocate of the Department of California.

Leave of absence for sixty days was granted First Lieutenant William Ennis, Fourth Artillery, aide-de-camp, with permission to apply to the adjutant-general of the Army for an extension of sixty days. Acting Assistant Surgeon A. F. Stegers, under orders to proceed to New York City, was authorized December 20 to delay in San Francisco, commencing the 15th instant, till communication by rail with the East, now interrupted by snow, is open. Ordnance Sergeant Michael Donovan, U. S. Army, was ordered December 20 to repair to San Diego, California, and relieve Albert Hahn, agent of the Quartermaster's Department, from the charge of the public buildings and property for which he is responsible, and report by letter to the commanding officer Department of Arizona for instructions as agent in charge of all public buildings and property of the Quartermaster's Department at that place.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Special Orders No. 176, paragraph 1, is so amended as to direct First Lieutenant Robert Pollock, Twenty-first Infantry, to report to the commanding officer, Department of the Columbia, on or about January 7, 1872, to take charge of the public property at Fort Vancouver, after the post is vacated by its present garrison, until re-occupied by companies of the Twenty-first regiment of Infantry.

Fifth Cavalry.—Major Eugene W. Crittenden was ordered December 11 to detail an officer with a suitable detachment to conduct the private horses of officers of his command from San Francisco, via San Diego, to Fort Yuma. They were to leave by the steamer of December 19. Captain Sanford C. Kellogg, was ordered December 11 to report to General Sheridan, Chicago, Illinois, in compliance with authority of the War Department.

In a letter to Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan, commanding Military Division of the Missouri, from War Department, Adjutant-General's office, Washington, December 26, 1871, the following decision in regard to cutting wood on Government lands is announced:

Sir: Referring to General Hancock's communication of the 12th November, 1871, relative to the cutting of wood on unoccupied public lands by persons who contract to supply military posts, with your endorsement of the 24th of November thereon, I am directed by the Secretary of War to communicate the following as the views of the Department on the subject, to carry out which you will adopt the proper measures:

1. Any contracts for supplying wood for military service, having a stipulation that the contractor may cut the wood on military reservations, should be carried out; but,
2. After the contracts are fulfilled such permission should not be again given.
3. Wood on Indian reservations should not be allowed to be cut by contractors; the military should prevent it.
4. If contractors cut wood on public lands, they do so subject to charge for stumpage. The War Department cannot free them from the obligation to pay, although the wood furnished by them is designed for the military service.
5. Though it is desirable that steamers plying on Western rivers should have fuel, it is not the business of the Government, though interested to have steamers navigate the rivers, to provide fuel directly or indirectly. That is the business of the steamer owners, who, no doubt, can, by proper payments, procure a supply.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

A MEMBER of Congress has drawn up a bill to increase the Navy by the immediate construction of 20 large iron-clad broadside ships.

THE United States steamer *Worcester*, second rate (16), was hauled from the Charlestown Navy-yard into the stream January 9, and will shortly be ready to join the North Atlantic fleet.

A DESPATCH from New Bedford, January 6, 1872, announces that the United States school-ship *Marion*, from Norfolk the 25th ult., for Portsmouth, N. H., put into Vineyard Haven, and repaired a leak. She sailed thence January 1, and at the date of the despatch lay at anchor off Monomoy Point waiting for fair wind.

THE Stevens battery, so many years in course of construction, is now finished so far as it can be in its present position, and is ready to be launched. The balance of the work is to be done in the water and on the dry-dock, where the armor will be placed in position. The vessel will not, however, be launched until it has been decided what the State will do with it. Having no immediate use for a navy, New Jersey finds Stevens's gift something of a white elephant.

A DESPATCH from London, January 8, informs us that in consequence of the international understanding arrived at some time since with the governments of the United States, England and Germany, on the subject of a joint or separate action by these powers for the suppression of piracy in the Chinese waters the vessels of the Spanish fleet serving in Asiatic waters lately attacked Gilolo, an island of the Molucca group, and punished the piratical sultan of Ternate. The vessels opened fire on the stronghold of the sultan. Several forts were demolished, and some of the bombshells struck the palace, his residence.

A DESPATCH from San Francisco, January 5, states that advices from the Fiji Islands report that while a party of forty kidnapped Salomon Islanders were being conveyed on a schooner from Savuka to a plantation they attacked four men named Warburton, Whitaker, Keystone and Robinson, and a Fiji planter, who had them in charge, and chopped all of them to pieces with hatchets and escaped. The captain and a sailor of the bark *Cambria* were murdered by the natives while cruising among the Salomon Islands in search of native laborers. The United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* (16) is at Savuka (Savoo?).

THE steamer *Florida*, which is giving the Spaniards so much trouble, arrived at Nassau December 24, with the loss of her foretopmast. After repairing she left Nassau on the 30th ult., followed by the Spanish gunboat *Descubridor*, which, after the lapse of a few hours, returned to Nassau. January 4, she was forced to put into the port of Charleston, S. C., once more disabled having lost her rudder and rudder-post. An official despatch received from the commanding officer of the *Shammut*, who was in the harbor of St. Thomas at the time the *Florida* sailed, states that no Spanish man-of-war followed the *Florida* out of St. Thomas or molested her in any way. In fact, she passed out to sea so quietly that the *Shammut*, which expected to act as a convoy, did not deem it necessary to accompany her.

THE annual ball of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy was held at Annapolis, January 5. The second story of the Old Battery at the foot of the lawn was used as a ball-room, and the building was connected by a canvas canopy with the building near by in which the supper was spread. Flags and evergreens were profusely displayed around the ball-room, and in the centre was an artificial fountain surrounded with moss and adorned with flowers. The band of twenty-six instruments was placed in a niche on one side of the room, which was transformed into a bower by flowers and festoons of evergreens. Dancing did not commence until eleven o'clock and it was near morning before the festivities had reached high tide. Supper was called at one o'clock, after which dancing was resumed until morning. The representation from Washington was smaller than usual, and neither the President nor any of the Cabinet were present.

THE Russian war vessels *Seetlana* and *Abreck* are lying at wharves in the vicinity of Wall street ferry, Brooklyn. The *Bogatire* is lying in the North river. Captain Fauchance commands the *Abreck*, and Captain Oscar Kreamer, the *Seetlana*, both waiting the return of Admiral Poissot, who is journeying west with the Grand Duke, when the *Abreck* will sail for Japan, to join the fleet there, and the *Seetlana* will convey the Grand Duke Alexis to other scenes of pleasure. The former vessel takes out with her to Japan, furniture, implements, and priest's vestments for the Greek church recently built there. She has thirteen guns aboard, and the *Seetlana* twenty-six. The Brooklyn *Eagle* describes a Christmas service on board the latter vessel. A choir of six boys and six men, all uniformed as sailors, were on the left of the captain, in front of whom was suspended a picture of the Virgin Mary, covered with sheet gold. Immediately in front of this picture burned two candles. Further back was a small square sanctuary, built up with blue partitions. On each side of the low folding doors leading into it were candelabra, and an acolyte, also in the uniform of a sailor, swung his censor to and fro. From within this sanctuary rolled out a constant stream of sonorous Greek, ringing with all the musical volume which a deep bass voice could give to it. Every now and then the choir would chant a response in Gregorian tones. The officers and crew sometimes threw

in a note or two, and the bowing and crossing were incessant. At last the doors of the sanctuary were thrown open, and a picture of oriental magnificence presented itself. A priest, large and full bearded, vested in gorgeous raiment of green and gold, with a cloth of gold hood over his magnificent head, was ministering at a sumptuous altar, also dressed out in green and gold, on which candles were burning, and jewelled sacramental vessels dazzled the eye.

THE sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, 5th rate (15), is now fitting at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to take a relief crew, officers and men, as well as stores and equipments to the *Lancaster*, stationed at Rio Janeiro, and bring back those now attached to her crew. The *Hartford*, 2d rate (18), has been reconstructed and altered to a double-deck ship. She will carry, in addition to her former battery, two guns on the spar deck. Her machinery and boilers, which have been thoroughly overhauled, are not yet in her. A frame house, 170 feet long 60 feet wide, has been put up at the Navy-yard for the purpose of building a torpedo boat, the most formidable in the world. The plans and specifications were prepared at the Navy Department. The keel blocks have been laid. A new anchor park has been established in the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Three officers have been detached from this yard and ordered to Philadelphia and Washington, where the chief activity prevails—the working force being put on in relays so as to lose no time.

THE uncertain character of our relations with Spain suspends for the time, and we may hope altogether, the work of demoralizing our Navy by unwise reduction in personnel as well as in material, our entire list of commodores being the last sacrifice which it is proposed to make to the Congressional demand for reduced expenses. Our Navy-yards, or some of them at all events, are once more occupied preparing our naval vessels for service. At League Island, Commodore George F. Emmons has received orders to put five of the iron-clads in preparation for service with the utmost despatch. The monitors *Canonicus*, *Ajar*, *Saugus*, *Wyandotte*, and *Manhattan* are accordingly being overhauled and placed in commission. These are monitors mounting each two 15-inch guns, and require but little work to put them in good condition. The *Mahopac*, at Washington, and the *Dictator*, at New York, monitors of the same class, are being put in readiness for service, as well as the two-turreted monitor *Miantonomoh* (4). The *Pocharan*, second rate (17), a side-wheel steamer, and the *Richmond*, second rate (22), a screw steamer, are also undergoing repairs at Philadelphia. The *Pocharan* has just been taken out of the Dry Dock. The *Frolic* is also being put in order at the Washington Navy-yard to serve with the *Pocharan* as tender to the iron-clads. The *Worcester*, second rate (16), and the *Wyoming*, fourth rate (6), are immediately available for service. The *Minnesota*, first rate (45); the *Iroquois*, fourth rate (6); the *Canandaigua*, third rate (10); and the *Hartford*, second rate (18), can be got ready under pressure in a few weeks. The *Canandaigua* has already been put into commission, and the Mediterranean is announced as her destination. The *Iroquois* is having her boilers repaired; her crew is to be transferred to the *Canandaigua*. The Congress has sailed under sealed orders to the West Indies, probably to bring out the *Hornet*. She is under the command of Captain Henry R. Davenport. In case of difficulty with the Spaniards, we shall have to depend upon our superiority of personnel, and upon this, fortunately, we can count with absolute confidence. Our Navy makes a poor enough show in all other respects, even in the Navy Register, and the showing there is most deceptive. Of the twelve first-rates not more than one-half are really available; of the second-rates only one-third; of the twenty-three third and fourth-rates, fifteen or sixteen; and of the nineteen fifth-rates, not one-half. The list of iron-clads will have to be cyphered down one-third to allow for the unfinished vessels and the still four unfortunates which were unable to keep their heads above water when launched. It is well that the real condition of our Navy should be understood, though we need not fear but that our strength is sufficient to disappoint the impudent boasts of the Spanish organ, *El Cronista*, which thrives upon our toleration. The Spanish Navy, it tells us, outnumbered ours three times in available vessels, and it adds: "Three frigates, with three other wooden, and eight or ten smaller ones, would blockade effectually Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and there being no marine strength here sufficient to raise such a blockade, it would be easy to see what would be the immediate consequence, and at the same time how the country had been brought to such extremity by the folly of the journalists. And if two corsairs, with three of our ordinary war ships, should begin to scour the American coasts of the Atlantic, burning down towns and seizing upon everything floating an American flag, we are inclined to think that the humbugging idea of getting ready in ten or twelve months (as soon as anything could be done), would not prevent the immediate catastrophe that would follow, nor the ulterior consequences, gloomy as they would be, which this country would experience for many years."

El Cronista will have something to learn in case of war. In naval war especially pluck and audacity is half the battle. At the same time neither Congress nor the country has any right to hold our Navy responsible for the possible results of its parsimony. Our Navy Gazette announces the names of officers ordered to the *Canonicus* and *Mahopac*.

CONVICTION OF COMMANDER SEMMES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
January 6, 1872.

General Order No. 168.

At a Naval General Court-martial convened at the Navy-yard New York, October 31, 1871, Commander Alexander A. Semmes, of the Navy, was tried on the following charges:

1. "Inflicting cruel and unlawful punishments on persons under his command."
2. "Abuse of his official power."
3. "Oppressive and inhuman conduct, unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

Of each and all these charges he was found guilty, and the court sentenced him to be suspended from duty and rank for three years, and to be reprimanded in a General Order by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

The first of the articles for the better government of the Navy enjoins upon all commanders of vessels to show in themselves an example of subordination. Charged as they are with the high and responsible duty of administering the law on board the ships and among the persons whom the law has entrusted to their care, often beyond the reach of revision or appeal, it is clearly their own first duty themselves to obey the law.

The 10th article of the code above referred to, defines, with great precision, what punishments a commanding officer may inflict, and declares, in the most positive terms, that no other punishment than those enumerated shall be permitted on board vessels belonging to the Navy, except by sentence of a General or Summary Court-martial.

Commander Semmes has been found guilty by a court composed of his brother officers, of permitting and inflicting punishments unauthorized and illegal, and in some instances cruel, and he stands before the Department and the service, and before the country, convicted not only of the grave error of mistaking severity for discipline, but of the crime of disregarding the legal rights and immunities of the men made dependent upon him for the enjoyment of these rights, and for common justice; and of punishing them in direct violation of the provisions of the law by which alone he was authorized to inflict any punishment whatever.

Such action cannot be justified by any conditions, and will not be tolerated under any circumstances; and the sentence of the court in this case must be sustained, not only as a punishment to Commander Semmes, but in the hope that it may operate as a warning to all who, entrusted like him with authority, are like him found to be unmindful or reckless of the rights of those who are placed under them; and to give an assurance to the service and to the country that every such instance, when clearly established, will be severely punished.

The service must understand and appreciate the fact the Navy exists and is maintained by law alone; that its officers are superior in authority to the enlisted men only because the law has so elevated them; and that it is the interest of all officers, as well as their duty, to adhere with scrupulous fidelity to the laws enacted for their guidance.

The court has dealt very leniently with Commander Semmes, led thereto, perhaps, by the conviction that a brave and zealous officer has been misled by wrong traditions and false ideas of discipline. Had it pronounced a much severer sentence the Department would not have failed to approve it. It only remains for him to declare that the finding and sentence of the court are approved, and will be carried into effect, and that this order will be published as the reprimand provided for in the sentence.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JANUARY 3.—Lieutenant-Commander Edwin T. Woodward, to the *Canonicus*, as executive.
Lieutenant F. A. Miller, and First Assistant Engineer Geo. H. White, to the *Canonicus*.
Master Edward H. Green, and First Assistant Engineer A. H. Greene, to the *Mahopac*.
Second Assistant Engineer Edward F. McElwell, to the *Canonicus*.

Captain S. P. Quackenbush, to command the *Terror*.
Lieutenant-Commanders Francis M. Green and William B. Hoff, Lieutenant R. B. Bradford, Ensigns E. B. McCormack, C. B. Gill, Wm. Waite, R. D. Hitchcock, Willard H. Brownson, and Master Edward P. McEllan, to duty for instruction in torpedo service.
Chief Engineer Elijah Lewis, to special duty at Key West, Fla.
First Assistant Engineer Henry C. Beckwith, to duty at New London, Conn.

JANUARY 4.—Commander A. E. K. Benham, to command the *Canonicus*.
Commander O. F. Stanton, to command the *Monacacy*, Asiatic Fleet.
Lieutenant John S. Newell, to the *Mahopac*.
First Assistant Engineer Wm. L. Nicoll, to the Bureau of Steam Engineering.
Second Assistant Engineer J. J. Barry, to duty at New York.
Boatswain Andrew Milne, to the Naval Station, League Island, Pa.

JANUARY 5.—Captain Dominick Lynch, to command the receiving ship Ohio.

JANUARY 8.—Master John P. Merrell, to torpedo duty at Newport, R. I.
Assistant Surgeon G. H. Forney, to the *Frolic*.
Assistant Surgeon P. S. Bielby, and First Assistant Engineer Arthur Price, to the *Mahopac*.
First Assistant Engineer C. J. McConnell, to the *Canonicus*.
First Assistant Engineer Geo. W. Sennser, to the *Worcester*.
Second Assistant Engineer James W. Hollihan, to the Navy-yard, New York.

JANUARY 9.—Lieutenant John J. Hunter, to torpedo duty.
Assistant Paymaster Ensign E. Lewis, to duty in the Pay Department at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.
Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. J. Simon, to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
First Assistant Engineer John Roop, to the *Frolic*.
Second Assistant Engineer J. A. B. Smith, to the Naval Station, League Island, Pa.

DETACHED.

JANUARY 3.—Lieutenant-Commander Geo. W. Wood, from the receiving ship Vermont, and ordered to the *Mahopac*, as executive.
Lieutenant Eugene W. Watson, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the *Canonicus*.
Lieutenants John M. Taft and John C. Rich, from torpedo duty, and ordered to the *Mahopac*.
Lieutenants Francis M. Gove and S. F. Clarkson, from torpedo duty, and ordered to the *Canonicus*.
Master L. G. Spalding, from the receiving ship Ohio, and ordered to the *Canonicus*.
Assistant Surgeon B. S. Mackie, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the *Canonicus*.
Assistant Paymaster E. R. Calhoun, and First Assistant Engineer Henry D. McEwan, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Canonicus*.
First Assistant Engineer Edward A. Magee, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the *Canonicus*.
First Assistant Engineer J. G. Brownham, and Second Assistant Engineer Harrie Webster, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the *Mahopac*.

Lieutenants Asa Walker and R. Mason Lisle, Masters R. C. Derby, Theodore M. Etting and H. L. Tremain, from torpedo duty, and placed on waiting orders.

Masters George S. Duval, Hamilton Perkins, James M. Grimes, and Wm. S. Cowles, from torpedo duty, and ordered to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant-Commander George W. Coffin, and Master F. M. Symonds, from torpedo duty, and ordered to the gunnery practice-ship Constellation.

JANUARY 4.—Commander James H. Gillis, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to command the Mahopac.

Commander David B. Harman, as inspector of supplies at the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Edward P. McCrea, from the command of the Monocacy, Asiatic Fleet, and ordered to return to the United States.

Lieutenant-Commander F. W. Dickens, from torpedo duty, and ordered to the receiving ship at New York.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry H. Goringe, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Hydrographic Office.

Assistant Paymaster Joseph T. Addicks, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Mahopac.

First Assistant Engineer Sidney L. Smith, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Washington.

First Assistant Engineer Jefferson Brown, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the Terror.

JANUARY 5.—Captain A. K. Hughes, from the command of the receiving ship Ohio, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander L. A. Beardslee, from the Hydrographic Office.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lewis S. Filcher, from the Worcester, and placed on waiting orders.

JANUARY 6.—Master C. W. Christopher, from special duty at Washington, and ordered to the Frolic.

First Assistant Engineer E. J. Whittaker, from the Worcester, and placed on waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer W. S. Moore, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to the Frolic.

JANUARY 9.—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Parker, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Bowen, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, and ordered to the Worcester.

Assistant Surgeon Wm. M. Nickerson, from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending January 6, 1872:

Daniel Burns, seaman, December 27, 1871, Naval Hospital, Washington City.

OUR EXTRAVAGANT NAVY!

It is so common to hear of our extravagant naval expenditures that people really believe there has been great waste and extravagance in that branch of the public service.

For that reason we have put a few figures together to refute that idea and show the good people they must look for extravagant expenditures elsewhere, and that the expense of the Navy—notwithstanding the introduction of steam power and iron-clads, the demands of science and the necessary introduction of new corps of officers—has not been proportioned to the increased expenses of the other branches of the Government. The table and figures below, obtained from official reports, show this so conclusively that it is unnecessary to add to them.

EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR EACH CENSUS YEAR, 1800 TO 1870.

Year.	Civil List.	Foreign Inter.	Navy.	War.	Miscellaneous.
1800.....	\$748,088	\$395,258	\$3,448,716	\$2,560,878	\$193,636
1810.....	713,991	81,767	1,634,244	2,294,323	313,783
1820.....	1,248,310	253,370	4,387,900	2,630,392	1,090,541
1830.....	1,779,724	294,067	3,239,428	6,732,688	1,363,624
1840.....	2,736,769	683,278	6,113,896	7,155,204	2,673,351
1850.....	3,927,454	5,904,858	7,904,724	9,687,024	7,025,450
1860.....	6,077,008	1,146,144	11,514,650	16,472,202	20,708,183
1871.....			19,431,027	35,719,992	

Year.	Pensions.	Indians.	Int. rest on debt.	Principal of debt.
1800.....	\$61,130	\$931	\$3,374,704	\$1,203,065
1810.....	83,744	177,625	2,845,427	5,163,476
1820.....	3,208,376	315,750	5,126,097	3,502,398
1830.....	1,363,297	622,262	1,913,533	9,442,218
1840.....	2,603,562	2,271,877	171,615	3,911,977
1850.....	1,806,886	1,663,591	3,884,466	3,564,321
1860.....	1,100,802	2,991,121	3,144,620	13,900,392
1871.....	31,443,895	7,426,997	125,576,566	

It will be seen from these figures that sixty years ago, at the beginning of the present century, when the total expenses of the United States were only two dollars and twenty-six cents per head, the Navy expenses were sixty-five cents a head, and more than a quarter of the whole expenses of the United States. In 1870, the whole expenses of the United States being seven and a half dollars per head, the expenses of the Navy are only fifty cents a head (fifteen cents less than in 1800), and .07, or but one-fourteenth the total expenses of the United States. Within the same time the value of money has depreciated. The sea-coast of the United States requiring protection, has been doubled and extended to the Pacific Ocean. The commercial tonnage of the country increased from less than a million to over four millions tons, and the population from about five millions to over thirty-nine millions, or nearly eight fold.

Compared with 1860, the census year before the war, the expenses of the Navy for 1870, and the Hon. Secretary's estimates for its expenditures 1871-73 are proportionally one-half what they then were. The Navy expenses of 1860 being .15, or one-seventh the total expenditures of the United States for that year, and in 1870 one-fourteenth.

During the war years from March 4, 1861 to March 4, 1865, though a navy had to be built for the emergency, the annual Navy expenditure, according to the Secretary's official statement, was \$280,647,261, or only an annual average expenditure of \$70,161,813, less than one-tenth of the general expenditures of the United States.

Whether the economy that has prevailed in the naval expenditures is judicious, it is for our Congress to determine. With a fine corps of officers and limited supply of excellent men, we have not now ships enough in condition for immediate service to cope with such naval powers as Italy, Spain, or Germany, to say nothing of the greater naval powers—England, France, and Russia. It is idle to think of improvising iron-clads and

powerful war vessels from our merchant marines to cope with any of these powers.

TABLE SHOWING THE POPULATION, TOTAL EXPENDITURES, NAVAL EXPENDITURES, TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES, RATIO OF THE INCREASE OF POPULATION, ETC., FOR EACH TENTH YEAR FROM 1790 TO 1870, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Total Population of the United States.	Total Expenditures of the United States.	Total Expenditures for the U. S. Navy.	Total Commercial Tonnage of the United States.	Ratio per cent of the increase of Population of U. S. each 10 years.
1790.....	3,929,827			274,377	
1800.....	5,305,929	\$11,959,739 92	\$3,448,716 03	972,492	35.02
1810.....	7,239,811	13,319,986 74	1,654,244 20	1,424,794	36.45
1820.....	9,638,181	21,763,024 85	4,887,900 00	1,280,167	33.13
1830.....	12,866,020	24,385,281 55	3,239,428 63	1,191,776	33.49
1840.....	17,069,453	28,226,533 81	6,113,896 89	2,180,764	32.69
1850.....	23,191,876	44,004,718 21	7,904,724 61	3,535,451	35.87
1860.....	31,443,321	77,055,125 65	11,514,649 81	5,363,868	35.59
1870.....	38,923,210	194,177,188 25	19,431,027 21	4,246,507	22.22

1800.—The total expenditures of the United States were \$3 26 for each unit of population, and the Navy expenditures 65 cents for each unit. The Navy expenses being 0.29 of the total expenditures of the United States.

The number of officers were 28 captains, 7 master commanding, 110 lieutenants, 22 sailing masters, 255 midshipmen, 34 surgeons, 28 surgeon's mates, 39 pursers, 17 boatswains, 19 gunners, 10 sailmakers, 13 carpenters.

1810.—The total expenditures of the United States were \$1 84 for each unit of population, and the Navy expenditures 23 cents for each unit. The Navy expenses being 0.12 of the total expenditures of the United States.

1820.—The number of officers were 13 captains, 9 master commanding, 70 lieutenants, 50 sailing masters, 344 midshipmen, 24 surgeons, 26 surgeon's mates, 38 pursers, 9 chaplains, 17 boatswains, 17 gunners, 14 sailmakers, 14 carpenters.

1830.—The total expenditures of the United States were \$2 26 for each unit of population, and the Navy expenditures 45 cents for each unit, the Navy expenses being 0.20 of the total expenditures of the United States.

The number of officers were 34 captains, 22 master commanding, 202 lieutenants, 76 sailing masters, 350 midshipmen, 47 surgeons, 34 surgeon's mates, 44 pursers, 12 chaplains, 19 boatswains, 22 gunners, 12 sailmakers, 17 carpenters.

1840.—The total expenditures of the United States were \$1 91 for each unit of population, and the Navy expenditures 25 cents for each unit, the Navy expenses being 0.13 of the total expenditures of the United States.

The number of officers were 37 captains, 39 master commanding, 258 lieutenants, 32 masters, 41 passed midshipmen, 435 midshipmen, 39 surgeons, 58 assistant surgeons, 43 pursers, 9 chaplains, 18 boatswains, 22 gunners, 16 sailmakers, 16 carpenters.

1850.—The total expenditures of the United States were \$1 60 for each unit of population, and the Navy expenditures 36 cents for each unit, the Navy expenses being 0.21 of the total expenditures of the United States.

The number of officers were 55 captains, 55 commanders, 290 lieutenants, 29 masters, 191 passed midshipmen, 231 midshipmen, 61 surgeons, 17 passed assistant surgeons, 53 assistant surgeons, 51 pursers, 13 chaplains, 17 professors of mathematics, 32 boatswains, 37 gunners, 25 sailmakers, 24 carpenters.

1860.—The total expenditures of the United States were \$1 92 for each unit of population, and the Navy expenditures 34 cents for each unit, the Navy expenses being 0.15 of the total expenditures of the United States.

The number of officers were 68 captains, 97 commanders, 327 lieutenants, 32 masters, 238 passed midshipmen, 152 midshipmen, 5 mates, 69 surgeons, 37 passed assistant surgeons, 43 assistant surgeons, 64 pursers, 24 chaplains, 12 professors, 1 engineer-in-chief, 8 chief engineers, 8 first assistant engineers, 18 second assistant engineers, 33 third assistant engineers, 39 boatswains, 43 gunners, 34 sailmakers, 42 carpenters.

1870.—The total expenditures of the United States were \$3 48 for each unit of population, and the Navy expenditures 36 cents for each unit, the Navy expenses being 0.15 of the total expenditures of the United States.

The number of officers were 80 captains, 114 commanders, 325 lieutenants, 34 masters, 49 midshipmen, 238 acting midshipmen, 69 surgeons, 37 passed assistant surgeons, 42 assistant surgeons, 64 pursers, 24 chief engineers, 36 first assistant engineers, 23 second assistant engineers, 92 third assistant engineers, 23 chaplains, 11 professors, 41 boatswains, 46 gunners, 42 sailmakers, 46 carpenters.

1870.—The total expenditures of the United States were \$7 50 for each unit of population, and the Navy expenditure 50 cents for each unit, the Navy expenses being 0.07 of the total expenditures of the United States.

The number of officers were 1 admiral, 1 vice admiral, 10 rear admirals, 25 commodores, 50 captains, 90 commanders, 180 lieutenant-commanders, 64 lieutenants, 99 masters, 160 ensigns, 74 midshipmen, 251 cadet midshipmen, 98 mates, 80 surgeons, 33 passed assistant surgeons, 35 assistant surgeons, 80 paymasters, 40 passed assistant paymasters, 20 assistant paymasters, 48 chief engineers, 81 first assistant engineers, 123 second assistant engineers, 1 third assistant engineer, 21 chaplains, 10 professors, 46 boatswains, 52 gunners, 31 sailmakers, 38 carpenters.

Under existing laws, these officers have to be considerably reduced.

The retired list of the Navy, which has never reached the Army limit of three hundred, is in course of reduction. The greatest number upon it was in 1868 and 1869, viz., 244. At the commencement of 1871 the number of retired officers was 233, and is not now over 220.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

The great Indian camp of exercises was formed in December near Delhi. Six weeks will be devoted to military training. Lord Napier, of Magdala, joins the camp, and will assume command.

Of the French war debt to Prussia, until now 1,175 million francs have been paid. In the next five months 650 millions are to be paid, and further payments will be made in March, 1873, and the concluding payment in 1874.

The disarmament of the French National Guard will be concluded by the end of November. It is stated that the government intend to propose to the Assembly the shortening of the term of procedure against the remaining 20,000 Communist prisoners.

Four different colors are worn by the troops of Great Britain: the heavy cavalry and infantry of the line red, the artillery and light cavalry blue, the rifled corps green, the volunteers grey. The French uniform is blue, Prussian ditto, Austrian various colors, and Russian hoden grey.

CAPTAIN John Wood, recently deceased, late of the Indian army, was the only European traveller, since the days of Marco Polo, who ascended the Bam-i-Doonya, or roof of the world. For the splendid achievement of discovering the source of the Oxus in 1838, Captain Wood received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society.

The officers and men of Chatham dock-yard have for five or six years past subscribed for a soup-kitchen to be opened each winter, where, twice a week, some 300 poor children receive an excellent hot meal, the dock-yard police, with proper assistance, carrying out the good work.

THE Russian Government has appointed a commission to consider whether Sebastopol should in future be regarded as a harbor for the Russian navy, as a trading seaport, or as a port both for warlike and mercantile purposes. The decision of this question will depend, in the first place, on whether Sebastopol is to be a fortress or an open city.

THE London correspondent of an Indian newspaper relates how there is a clever inventor, who has already realized a very large income by his inventions, now engaged in the neighborhood of London in working out a discovery he has made, by which a shot of three, six, or even ten tons weight may be propelled to the distance of six miles, and that with the utmost possible ease and safety, the gun being loaded by machinery on the hydraulic principle.

PRINCE Frederick Charles of Prussia, Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg, Duke Paul of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Field Marshal Count von Moltke, General von Werder, General von Alvensleben, General von Barnekow, General von Budritski, Prince von Kraft of Hohenlohe, as well as other Prussian military notabilities who had been invited to the *fête* of St. George, arrived in St. Petersburg on the 8th December. General Moltke is at present an imperial guest at St. Petersburg.

THE helmet which is to replace the French kepi, is described as being a mixture of steel and brass, and in shape something of the old Roman model. A brim running all round is to protect the wearer from rain and sword-cuts; the front is ornamented with a sun, and in time of peace a cock is to form the spike. The private will have brass, the regimental officers silver, and the general officers gold cocks. The helmet is to weigh three pounds, and is first to be tried on the Army round Paris.

THE Russian *Invalide* publishes a detailed report of the armaments of the Russian army. It appears that a sufficient number of breech-loaders have now been manufactured to supply the established number of troops for the army when on a war footing. Metallic cartridges are being constructed to an amount proportionate to the number of rifles. By the 1st of January next, the war office will possess 1,004,188 breech-loading rifles. Last November, the numbers ready for issue were 213,927 infantry rifles according to the Carl system, 704,489 infantry rifles according to the Krak system, and 31,791 cavalry rifles of the same system; total, 950,207. The number of metallic cartridges ready for issue last November was 213,800,000.

At Kiel active preparations for fitting out the German Atlantic practice-squadron have commenced (December 8). Every possible exertion is being made to complete work on the *Elisabeth*, the corvette *Augusta*, and the frigate *Friedrich Carl*. The work is carried on even at night by torchlight. At Wilhelmshaven, too, the frigate *Kronprinz* is being equipped with all despatch. The *Elisabeth* and *Friedrich Carl* will be commanded by Captain Freiherr von Reibnitz and Graf Waldersee. For the frigate *Kronprinz* and the corvette *Augusta*, Captains Werner and Donner are to be appointed commanders. It is intended that the expedition be by far the most complete which has been fitted out by the Prusso-German navy. The artillery of the four ships of the expedition consists of 32 200-pounders (21 centimetre guns), 34 15-centimetre guns, and 4 12-centimetre guns. The squadron will thus have 70 guns in all, 32 of which can penetrate an 8-inch armor-plate at 1,300 paces, and 34 others a 4 to 5 inch plate at a distance of from 600 to 800 paces. The crews of the four ships will be—the *Crown Prince* and *Friedrich Charles*, 540 men each; the *Elisabeth*, 410, and the *Augusta*, 280. The engine of the *Crown Prince* is of 800 horse-power, that of *Friedrich Charles* 950, and those of the *Elisabeth* and *Augusta* 400 horse-power. The *Friedrich Charles*, whose screw was injured in the belt last year, is again damaged, and will require a good deal of repair before she is fit to put out to sea. The other three ships, however, are said to be in excellent condition, and have the reputation of being the swiftest vessels in the German navy. A dispatch from Kiel January 8, announces that the Imperial Admiralty have cancelled the order recently issued for the equipment of iron-clads and other naval vessels for service on the Atlantic Ocean. An order has also been issued granting furloughs to the naval reserve.

READING FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The attention of Post Treasurers, Wardroom Messes, and individual readers is called to the following terms of clubbing offered by the proprietors of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. These arrangements for clubbing are made for the purpose of reducing the cost of periodicals to Army and Navy readers, and this season of the year is the proper time for subscribing to weekly and monthly publications.

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WE are pleased to see that the plan we adopted several years ago of "clubbing" the JOURNAL with various other periodicals, in such a way as to offer a considerable deduction from the usual price, has exactly met the necessities of our subscribers. It has not only enabled them to obtain several periodicals in one order, but also at a reduced price. For instance, the sum of the regular price of the JOURNAL, Galaxy, Harper's Weekly and Harper's Monthly or Harper's Bazar is eighteen dollars. By our clubbing arrangements we send the whole for fourteen dollars, thus reducing to the subscriber the cost of the JOURNAL to but two dollars, and for twenty-one dollars we send periodicals, the reduction upon which entirely covers the cost of the JOURNAL. And here let us say that if any subscriber to the JOURNAL desires to order any other periodical than those mentioned in our advertised terms, in connection with the JOURNAL, it will be furnished to him at the exact cost to the publishers of this paper. In making these clubbing terms we have been able to take advantage of the wholesale rates of the periodicals we club, and we give our subscribers the entire benefit of the reduction in price. We call special attention to this subject because at this time most readers are now selecting their supply of periodicals for the year.

DEATH OF GENERAL HALLECK.

ANOTHER serious loss has befallen the Army. Major-General HENRY WAGER HALLECK, the senior officer in the service of his grade, died at Louisville, Kentucky, at half past eight o'clock in the evening of the 9th instant, from congestion of the brain, following a prolonged disorder of the liver.

General HALLECK was born near Utica, in Oneida county, in the State of New York (probably in 1816), and was about fifty-six years of age when he died. Entering West Point in the summer of 1835, he was graduated in 1839, ranking third in his class upon graduation, and recognized as a man of great intellectual ability, with a literary culture much beyond that of any of his classmates. Even while a cadet he acted as an assistant professor, first of chemistry, and afterwards of military and civil engineering, and displayed singular ability as a teacher.

After graduation, attached to the Engineer Corps as a second lieutenant, he remained for a year as assistant professor of engineering at the Military Academy. Subsequently he was employed upon different duties at our Engineer office until the summer of 1846. He was then sent by sea to California (at the same time with General W. T. SHERMAN) as the engineer officer of a small expedition, designed to co-operate with the Navy in seizing and occupying that remote region upon the breaking out of the war with Mexico.

In the early days of American occupation of California, before and after annexation, and in all the operations upon the Pacific coast, General HALLECK impressed himself deeply upon all important events, whether civil or military, in that quarter. In the provisional military government established over the conquered territory Lieutenant HALLECK was the Secretary of State, under both Generals MASON and RILEY, from August, 1847, to December, 1849, having meanwhile been brevetted a captain of the Army for "gallant conduct in affairs with the enemy on the 19th and 20th of November, 1847, and for meritorious services in California."

Remaining upon the Pacific coast charged with special duties as an officer of Engineers, he also took an active controlling part in civil affairs, looking to the organization of the State of California, and was the leading spirit in drawing up the Constitution which was adopted for that State in 1849. He likewise became engaged in important civil enterprises, and from 1850 to 1861 was director-general of the New Almaden Quicksilver Mines. Having meanwhile studied law, he was admitted to the bar as counsellor-at-law at San Francisco in 1853, or about a year before he resigned from the Army, which was on the 1st of August, 1854.

Always a profound student and thinker, as early as 1845, when a first lieutenant of Engineers, he delivered, by special invitation, a course of lectures upon "Military Science and Art" before the Lowell Institute at Boston, which, a year later, were published in book form, furnishing a most valuable contribution to military professional literature in English. A second and enlarged edition of this work was published in 1858. In the line of his new profession he also published a "Collection of Mining Laws of Spain and Mexico" in 1859, and in 1864 a translation of "De Fozz on the Law of Mines."

With the outbreak of the war of Secession he also put forth a timely and most valuable work on "International Law, or Rules Regulating the Inter-course of States in Peace and War"; and in 1866, a "Treatise on International Law, and the Laws of War," for the use of schools and colleges.

Upon the outbreak of the rebellion, HENRY WAGER HALLECK promptly tendered his services to the country, and re-entered the Army as a major-general on the 17th of August, 1861, an appointment due, we believe, to General SCOTT. He was then assigned to the command of the Department of the West, with his headquarters at St. Louis. Here he rendered conspicuous service in soon reducing the sadly disordered affairs in that important command into shapely and effective condition. By intellect and habit he was peculiarly suited for the work in hand, and mastered it with consummate intelligence and despatch. Entering upon his duties, in three months the considerable armies under Generals GRANT and BUELL were organized, and pressed promptly and strenuously forward into the very heart of the Confederacy, to gain the first signal triumphs of the war for the Union cause.

After the battle of Shiloh, General HALLECK transferred his headquarters to the theatre of war in Tennessee, and made the campaign which forced the Confederates out of Corinth. In that connection he has been criticised for having suffered BEAUREGARD to escape a damaging battle. But it is safe to assume that with his full knowledge of the task before him, he adopted the wise, sure plan for reaching his objective.

That which the country owes to General HALLECK, as commander of the Department of the West is made apparent in the following brief despatch:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1862.

Major-General Halleck, St. Louis:
Your energy and ability receive the strongest commendation of this Department. You have my perfect confidence, and you may rely upon my utmost support in your undertakings. The pressure of my engagements has prevented me from writing you, but I shall do so fully in a day or two.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

When McCLELLAN was superseded, General HALLECK was called to Washington and made Commander-in-chief of the Armies of the United States, with the hope that, like another Corinth, from the seat of government he might be able "to organize victories," and direct the whole operations of the war as he had done in so fair a measure in the West. Enough is not known as yet of his actual plans for the campaign of 1863, to enable the just and wise critic to know to what degree he should be held accountable for the little success of the Union Army in the East, or credited for successes on the Mississippi, and at Chattanooga.

After General GRANT was appointed Lieutenant General, HALLECK remained at Washington as chief of staff, near the President and the War Department, but subject to the orders of the new Lieutenant-General, his late subordinate, who repaired, however, to the field in Virginia for the campaign of 1864. This position General HALLECK held to the close of the war.

In the allotment of superior commands after the restoration of the Union, General HALLECK was

assigned to the Division of the Pacific, with his headquarters at San Francisco, the scene of his successes in civil life. This command he exercised until the summer of 1870, when he was transferred to this side of the continent, and placed in command of the Division of the Southwest, with headquarters at Louisville, where he died.

In all the phases of his varied, useful life, General HALLECK has shown capacities of large calibre. At West Point he was conspicuous for a literary culture and scholarship above that of his fellows, which exercised a most beneficial, refining influence in an institution the absorbing studies of which were little calculated to stimulate literary tastes. As a professor, he was singularly endowed with the gift of imparting knowledge, although possibly, on occasion, a little scornful at dulness, ineptitude or idleness. As a lieutenant of Engineers his love of study continued and made him one of the most accomplished of his corps, and a contributor of well digested knowledge concerning the profound art of war. Placed by the exigencies of war in an untried field, under conditions foreign either to his experience as a soldier or a civilian, Lieutenant HALLECK, more than any other man, was the informing spirit that gave political life and order to California. With characteristic intelligence and capacity he set to work to master the laws and institutions which he found established, and to reconcile such as were worth preservation with the new order of things introduced by Americans. The Army no longer a field for him, he entered upon a new profession, not lightly taken up, when past thirty-five years of age, and marched steadily forward to prominence, as a sound, reliable lawyer. A great war suddenly brought him back to the military career, and, at a bound, to the grade of major-general without having ever previously commanded a company. He rose to the level of his high command, the main tasks of which were organization and the wise direction of different lines of operations, upon separate objectives, under political as well as military conditions. And to say the least, his combinations worked well. Upon the broader field at Washington, it is to be admitted, he disappointed public expectation, which esteems "no act but that of hand," and is impatient of all but brilliant success in war. But we repeat, too little is known of the interior of this part of General HALLECK's career to enable us to weigh definitively, so far as he is concerned, the effect upon events of—

—the still and mental parts
That do contrive how many hands shall strike
When fitness calls them on.

In the career and life of General HALLECK there is furnished a shining example for officers of the Army. Thoroughly informed in military science and art, he found time to make of himself an enlightened lawyer, and a ripe general scholar; he found time to open the door to military knowledge for others, and to leave reputable literary labors behind him. He reflected credit upon the Army and upon his *alma mater*, and was a conservative, law-loving citizen.

THE Court-martial assembled at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on the 31st of last October, for the trial of Commander ALEXANDER A. SEMMES, of the Navy, convicted that officer of the several charges alleged against him, and sentenced the said Commander SEMMES "to be suspended from duty and rank for three years, and to be reprimanded in a general order by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy." This sentence the Secretary approves in General Orders No. 168, Navy Department, which we publish.

This case—involving the charges of, 1st, Inflicting cruel and unlawful punishment; 2d, Abuse of official power; and 3d, Oppression and inhuman conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman—attracted much newspaper comment at the time; but we refrained from all observations, as it was under process of official investigation. That has now been had, and a court of Captain SEMMES's peers have adjudged him guilty of these gravest of offences in a commander. The case has now legitimately passed into the sphere of public comment and review, and the general opinion, we trust, in the Navy as out of it, will be that the sentence of the court is one of which the accused, at least, has no reason to com-

plain. The Secretary of the Navy assumes that the court was lenient from the conviction that a brave and zealous officer was "misled" in what he had done by wrong traditions and false ideas of discipline. That is to say, that the traditions of the Navy warrant "oppression and inhuman conduct" toward the sailors for the ends of discipline. This being so, the greater would be the necessity for such punishment of an officer who "inflicts cruel and unlawful punishments," and abuses his official power to a degree pronounced by his brother officers "unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," as shall by its radical severity strike at the traditions and false notions in question—traditions that degrade the service under every aspect, that offend the civilization of the age, and which, if not speedily and thoroughly uprooted, will destroy the Navy itself.

WE discover that at least one of our readers allowed himself to be disturbed by our suggestion that Congress was likely to act upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, that the list of naval officers should be further reduced. It may possibly comfort this writer to know that the somewhat bilious view he took of the immediate prospects of the Navy, so far as it depended upon Congressional favor, is in a measure dispelled by the news we receive this week from Washington. We trust that our Navy has reached low water mark, and that Congress and the country will speedily be aroused to the necessity of doing something for it besides criticising it. The article we publish elsewhere on "Our Extravagant Navy," shows how economical an institution the Navy really is, in spite of popular impressions to the contrary.

At the annual meeting of the Army and Navy Club, held January 9, Rear-Admiral S. W. GORDON, Generals L. ASPINWALL, H. G. WRIGHT, A. SHALER, and WILLIAM W. BURNS, whose terms of office expired, were re-elected members of the board of management. An amendment to the Constitution was adopted, changing the annual dues of resident members from thirty to fifty dollars, and fixing the limit of resident membership at thirty from New York. The report of the Treasurer was presented, and was very satisfactory. The meeting was adjourned for thirty days, when the rejection of a proposed amendment admitting certain classes of civilians to membership will be reconsidered.

THE Spanish Minister on the 9th of January communicated to our Government the fact that General SHERMAN and Staff arrived in Madrid last week, and that on Saturday they were formally presented to King AMADEUS, by whom they were most cordially received. The same day a State dinner was given them, at which most of the members of the Ministry were present, and at which speeches were made, the allusions to the United States being of the most friendly character; and there was a unanimous expression of the hope that the present peaceful relations might continue to exist. The attentions to General SHERMAN and his party were very marked, and the fact is looked upon as decidedly favorable to a continuance of peace.

"C. W. CARSTENS, Bergkaudist," has recently published at Christiania, Norway, a work on artillery, which shows, as *Broad Arrow* informs us, a very complete knowledge of the literature of the materials of artillery, including what has been written most effectually in English and German on the subject. The author's view is that cast iron, if properly selected, is a material for cannon much more effective than it has been assumed to be, in England, at least.

"THE Navy of the Future" is discussed in this number of the JOURNAL in an article bearing a signature which will be recognized as that of a naval officer who is well fitted to inform our readers on the subject of torpedo vessels, with which he especially deals.

THE large pile of buildings known as Greenwich Hospital is, *Broad Arrow* reports, to be utilized by founding there a National Technical University, in connection with Greenwich Hospital, on the same solid bases as the

old foundations of Oxford and Cambridge. But the new foundation would differ from them in one important respect. In the middle ages the language of philosophy and mythology furnished men with the tools of thought; in later times the study of Greek and Roman literature has performed the same office; in the time to come—in the new National University—this language, these tools, will be borrowed from practical science and art. In a word, the promoters seem to say: It is recognized in the very principle of learned foundations, that all learning is summed up in the acquisition and right use of a language; but there is at present no university which teaches the language of the age we live in—that of practical science. Such a university, therefore, we design to found.

FROM the annual report of Quartermaster-General Meigs we take the following, which is of special interest to the Army:

The remittances on account of the appropriations for the fiscal year have been made upon estimates from the disbursing quartermasters, approved by their commanding officers, and have been distributed among the divisions, departments, and general depots, as follows:

To the Military Division of the Atlantic—	
Estimate chief quartermaster, headquarters.....	\$4,786 28
Department of the East.....	378,558 40
Department of the Lakes.....	\$4,317 62
Total Division of the Atlantic.....	\$467,462 30
To the Military Division of the South—	
Estimate chief quartermaster, headquarters.....	\$99,538 03
Department of the South.....	627,198 73
Department of Texas.....	1,869,129 70
Depot of New Orleans.....	243,075 91
Total Division of the South.....	\$2,838,937 43
To the Military Division of the Missouri—	
Department of the Missouri.....	\$1,420,626 28
Department of Dakota.....	1,044,489 97
Department of the Platte.....	1,004,840 22
District of New Mexico.....	614,336 56
Depot of St. Louis.....	445,912 61
Depot of Chicago.....	307,956 91
Total Division of the Missouri.....	\$4,837,661 48
To the Military Division of the Pacific.....	2,408,009 62
To the principal depots—	
New York.....	\$434,481 42
Philadelphia.....	285,846 73
Washington.....	571,956 09
Jeffersonville.....	138,695 64
Total to principal depots.....	\$1,430,479 19
West Point, New York.....	73,647 00
Springfield Armory.....	3,284 08
Columbus Arsenal.....	1,327 20
Indianapolis Arsenal.....	974 18
Watertown Arsenal.....	5,352 55
Allegany Arsenal.....	1,640 00
Watervliet Arsenal.....	3,676 24
Frankford Arsenal.....	410 00
Total to independent posts.....	\$90,341 20
Drawn on requisition of the Paymaster-General.....	155,000 00
Amount of Treasury settlements.....	222,133 78
Total amount remitted.....	\$12,450,025 00

THOUGH the weather has been bitterly cold in France this winter, M. Thiers, more than ever, insists on the troops remaining in camp. In reply to all complaints, the President informs the officers that they simply desire to return to the old garrisons in order to indulge their evil passions instead of working at their profession; and so convinced is M. Thiers that he has hit upon the right plan for regenerating the land forces that more permanent camps are spoken of. These camps are causing a great amount of discontent and ill-feeling, and a great many gentlemen are throwing up their commissions in disgust at being cut off from their fellow-citizens, and forced to campaign without the excitement and glory of the thing.

HER Majesty's troopship *Malabar* went through the Suez Canal in 26 hours, the *Junna* in 17 hours, the *Crocodile* in 17 hours, and the *Euphrates* in 17½ hours the armor-plated ship *Iron Duke* also passed successfully through to the Red Sea. It should be remembered that these troopships are upwards of 4,000 tons each, more than 300 feet long, and draw over 22 feet water. It is affirmed that the least depth to be met with in the canal is 24 feet, which will shortly be increased to 26 feet from end to end.

THE new rifle for the Prussian infantry has been decided on and awaits only the formal approval of the government. The number of different inventions tested by the commission was legion. A German gunmaker named Manser has carried off the prize. The rifle he submitted is reported to be a combination of the systems of the Dreyse (the *rundnadel*), and the Vetterli breech-loaders. The make of the cartridges has not yet been decided on, nor will it be until the question is settled whether the rifles and cavalry are to be armed with repeaters, in which case the cartridges will be constructed to suit both weapons.

MODERN MARITIME LAW.—CONCLUSION.

THE question of the modern Maritime Law, of which we gave a historical view in a previous article, seems now to have become ripe for a solution. The debate as to whether the abandonment of the old belligerent rights, which authorize the destruction of the enemy's shipping and trade, yield even to England advantages sufficient to outweigh the disadvantages, has been decided in the negative by the entire British shipping interest. Its representatives in the Commons, such men as Lindsey, Laird, etc., are among the warmest advocates of reform, and the same may be said of the English mercantile classes in general. And there is this to be remembered: by the Paris Declaration England has already conceded the freedom of maritime trade; that enemy's property in neutral bottoms, not contraband of war, is exempt from capture. The consequences of this concession are important. The moment there is a prospect of hostilities between England and some other power, the whole bulk of the British trade will be transferred as quickly as possible to neutral vessels; for no British merchant can be supposed willingly to risk his property on board of a ship liable to become with its whole cargo a lawful prize. On the other hand it is impossible to assume that the immense trade of England with every part of the globe could at once find an adequate number of neutral bottoms to accommodate it. The trade of the empire would, therefore, be exposed to serious derangement. The cost of the most indispensable articles, such as grain, sugar, etc., would, in consequence of the high rates of freight, be most sensibly affected; and as nearly all industry depends on a regular system of exports and imports, not only the merchants but the manufacturers, and nearly every other class in the community, would severely suffer. And what are the advantages which England may expect to reap from adhering to the old policy? Lord Palmerston explained them at length during the session of March, 1863. He conceded that the destruction of the enemy's trade and shipping was no longer a legitimate object of civilized warfare, but he nevertheless opposed reform on the ground that the crews of the merchant fleet would be prevented from reaching home and serving in the regular navy. He, however, strangely forgets that wars are generally long foreseen, and that the crews in question will, therefore, most probably have returned before the breaking out of actual hostilities. The benefits which England fancies to derive from the old practice are mostly imaginary, and not to be compared with the losses which she must suffer from a derangement of her world-wide trade. Indeed, it would need but one single practical test of the way in which this two-edged principle works to bring her statesmen and publicists to a more enlightened view of the question.

In the late Franco-German war, the principle of exempting enemy's private property from capture at sea was at first strictly observed on the part of Germany, and though she abandoned it later in self-defence, the honor of having taken the lead in the reform is nevertheless due to the Germans. Such a step can never be undone, and we are, therefore, sanguine that the principle will eventually receive so general a recognition from the law of nations that even England will have to accept it. Indeed, when Mr. Marcy's despatch was the topic of the day in journalistic and diplomatic circles, the *London Times* frankly admitted that "from a moral standpoint" it could make no difference "whether a belligerent plundered a dwelling-house or a ship."

But the desired reform in the law of nations will be by no means complete with the recognition of the important principle considered above. We have shown already that, compared with the armed neutrality treaties of 1780 and 1800, even the Paris Declaration of 1856 might in many respects be considered a step backward. Its sole merit consists in having abolished privateering and in having forced England to concede provisionally the principle of exempting private property from capture on the high seas. Beyond this, it lacked the guarantees which the armed neutrality treaties had furnished for the regulation of blockades and the right of search, and, more particularly, all accuracy in defining what was meant by contraband of war, on all of which points the contracting powers of 1780, and 1800 had already arrived at a definite understanding.

As far as the latter question is concerned, the principle that only arms and munition of war constitute contraband of war, had been settled more than a century ago. Paragraph II. of the Armed Neutrality Treaty of 1780, enumerated a list of 21 articles falling within the category which was to be exclusively contraband. The list reads: "Tous les canons, mortiers, armes à feu, pistolets, bombes, grenades, boulets, balles, fusils, pierres à feu, mèches, poudre, salpêtre, soufre, cuirasses, piques, épées, centurons, poches à cartouche, selles et brides au delà de la quantité que peut être nécessaire pour l'usage

du vaisseau, ou au delà de celle que doit avoir chaque homme servant sur le vaisseau et passager, seront réputés provisions ou munitions de guerre, et s'il s'en trouve elles seront confisquées selon les lois comme contrebande ou effets prohibés."

If some of the above enumerated articles would hardly any longer be included under the term contraband in modern times, there are again other articles which have assumed this character. The latter observation will be found to apply particularly to coal and all kinds of machinery and steam engines, intended for the navy. England treats these articles as contraband. The policy of France fluctuated during the Crimean war, but more recently it has assimilated to that of her neighbor across the channel. In fact, England has gone still further, and adopted the rule that the character of an article used in war may in many cases be inferred so as to make it contraband. We need hardly point out the pernicious consequences which must arise to the trade of neutrals from this interpretation, which has also been adopted on several occasions by other States. With the least ingenuity—an art in which the British prize courts are no mean proficient, every article of trade, even the most harmless, may thus be made contraband of war and liable to seizure. Provisions of all kinds, clothing, etc., can under this construction easily be represented as contraband and neutral property become no less liable to confiscation than enemy's.

These abuses would be rapidly corrected the moment that all the maritime powers agree on an accurate definition of what constitutes contraband of war. Such an agreement would not be too dearly purchased even if the list of articles enumerated in paragraph 11 of the neutrality treaty of 1780 were to be enlarged. And here it must be borne in mind that the paragraph referred to only authorizes the seizure of the articles themselves; whereas several States claim in addition the right to confiscate the vessel, either under all or exceptional circumstances. It would, therefore, be well to adopt the rule laid down in the Armed Neutrality Treaty of 1780 as a general principle of the maritime law of nations.

The Paris declaration is further deficient in its definition of the law of blockade. When article 4 states that a blockade must be "effective," it is at the most a protest against the English practice at the close of the eighteenth and in the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, when she used to proclaim whole coasts with a single stroke of the pen in a state of blockade. In addition to this *blocus sur papier* there is another species hardly less unfair and arbitrary towards neutrals, and that is the *blocus par croisière*, where a small number of vessels is blockade a coast or harbor. It is in the very nature of the practice that it should open the door to the grossest abuses. Even where a sufficient force has been present at the beginning of the blockade, vessel after vessel would depart until only one or two remained to capture such neutrals as might be caught in the vicinity of the harbor or coast. A blockade of this species differs in nothing essential from a paper blockade; for that also requires the presence of a force, no matter how small and inadequate, to be deemed "effective."

It was to reform these abuses that the Armed Neutrality Treaties had already adopted the doctrine that a port to be blockaded should have a sufficient number of "stationary vessels" round it (*lorsqu'il a été entouré de navires stationnaires et suffisamment rapprochés*). This important provision was omitted in article 4 of the Paris declaration, and paper blockades received thereby another lease. The last naval wars, especially the German-Danish, when Denmark availed herself to the utmost of the *blocus par croisière*, are practical illustrations of this abuse.

The question "What constitutes a breach of blockade?" needs a more definite settlement. As soon as a blockade is legally established (*i. e.*, diplomatically notified and *de facto* begun), the legal presumption—frequently in practice and occasionally in theory—is that the existence of the blockade is not only known to the vessel caught on the way to the blockaded port, but that the vessel actually designs to break it. The destination of the voyage suffices for the seizure of the vessel; and an actual attempt to violate the blockade is therefore not necessary when the vessel has once reached the vicinity of the blockading squadron. The arbitrary character of this rule will be readily perceived when we remember that a blockade legally terminates with the actual investment, and that a neutral vessel may, even if the blockade be known to it, undertake the journey *bona fide* at the risk of finding the blockade, either complete or already raised, on its arrival at the designated port. Strictly considered, a neutral vessel can on this account only be seized, when it actually tries to break the blockade. The modern maritime code even enacts as an indisputable condition precedent to an objective breach of

the blockade, that a neutral vessel approaching enemy's port should be warned by an officer of the blockading squadron of the effectiveness of the blockade. This warning it is customary to enter on the ship's log, and should be certified by its captain.

The capture of a neutral vessel is only lawful when it is caught afterwards trying to enter the blockaded port, either by fraud or force. It is very much to be desired that this principle, already recognized in the third article of the Armed Neutrality Treaties, should be generally adopted. All the maritime powers, even France, have lately done so, and England alone persists in adhering to the old practice (Ortolan: "Règles internationales et diplomatiques de la mer," p. 335).

The absence of some settled principle to regulate the right of search is felt very generally throughout the entire commercial world. In practice, the rule that the actual search of a neutral ship is only legal when its papers give the naval officer boarding it reason to suspect them forged, is constantly violated. In all other cases, the exhibition of a ship's papers is sufficient. The search itself can only apply to contraband of war. Before the doctrine of exempting enemy's private property was so generally admitted, the search extended to the nationality of the vessel, whether the same was not a belligerent sailing under neutral colors. By adopting the modern practice, which restricts the search to its legitimate limits, it would become strictly justified. The neutral who carries contraband of war for one of the belligerents, must submit to the consequences of such a violation of international law. For this reason all publicists concur in conceding the right of search to belligerents. A partial relaxation of the rule is provided for in the second Armed Neutrality Treaty, which exempts neutrals conveyed by a man-of-war of the same nationality, if the commander will give his word of honor that they carry no contraband on board. This exception has likewise been disputed by England.

Every reform in the domain of the international maritime law must, however, remain more or less an illusion unless a sweeping change in the prize courts goes hand in hand with it. The system of prize adjudication now in use affords the largest latitude to the tyranny of the great naval powers, which are virtually the judges in their own cases. It is hardly to be expected that a special tribunal, organized by the belligerent party itself, generally composed by its own officials and jurists, should fairly and impartially decide on the validity of captures made by its own cruisers. Least of all is this likely to occur in a country like England, where the idea that the sea is its exclusive property, and that naval wars should only be waged to cripple the trade of neutrals, seems still so deeply rooted in the national mind. The decisions of the British prize judges furnish the strongest proofs that it is by no means impossible to invest even the most arbitrary measures in the domain of maritime law with a certain color of legality.

There can be no doubt but that the establishment of international prize courts is an imperative necessity. The modern English jurists, especially Mr. Robert Phillimore, openly concede that prize courts are international tribunals, and even Lord Stowell (Sir William Scott), notorious for his reckless rulings, was compelled to admit in one of his opinions—"It is to be recollected that this court is a court of the law of nations, though sitting here under the authority of the king of Great Britain." What a contradiction this statement involves! And yet, strange to say, Hautefeuille, the French publicist, otherwise a jealous friend of neutral rights, is opposed to international prize courts. His reasons for retaining the present system are curious. He says that even the proposed international tribunals would afford no absolute guarantee for the fairness of their decisions, and deduces thence that the existing institutions answer quite as well. According to this view, all the good hitherto effected in the world might as well have been left undone, because nothing absolutely perfect can be wrought by man. M. Hautefeuille further calls attention to the difficulties of the proposed reform; for, says he, each part would require its own international tribunal. But this is a purely imaginary difficulty, for no such necessity would arise. A single prize court in each of the belligerent States would continue to suffice, and all the more readily when we bear in mind that a reform in the maritime law of nations, like that briefly indicated by us in the above, would materially reduce the number of cases to try.

Under the existing prize jurisdiction there can, for many obvious reasons, be nothing resembling justice to neutrals. First, it depends altogether on the pleasure of the belligerent State what evidence a neutral shall be permitted to produce. All questions of material rights involve a clashing of belligerent and neutral interests which renders an impartial decision almost impossible. In a majority of cases the first guarantees of justice—impartial judges—are wanting. If any progress is to be made in this direction at all, the prize jurisdiction must radically change. This can only be done in two ways: either by mixed tribunals composed of judges selected from belligerent and neutral States, or by submitting all such cases to some impartial government for arbitration.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ARTILLERY REFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Your remarks upon the consolidation of the artillery and ordnance, in your issue of December 30 were to the point, and represented what would be the result of the union of the corps, provided the personnel in each was what it should be. Before such results can follow, however, there is much to be done to prepare the way for advance, in either proficiency or knowledge.

Both corps must be thoroughly purged of the ignorant, the indolent, the indifferent, and the incapable. It would be difficult to tell which of these faults is the most weighty; but we opine that everybody will agree to their all being fatally opposed to efficiency, let alone distinction or advancement. We know that all exist to no inconsiderable degree in the artillery, and we strongly suspect, it would not require a very formidable combination to develop a very respectable amount of each among our brethren of the ordnance.

In any scheme for consolidation, there would of course be no inconsiderable reduction in the total strength of officers in the combined corps; and this could be made the means of disposing of improper material. We fear, however, it would prove insufficient, and would be very much inclined to doubt the success of any plan that admitted an officer of any rank into the reorganized artillery corps, who had not demonstrated his fitness for the position by a thorough examination. We have late official assurance that the idea of length of service and even "baptism of fire" being incompatible with blackboards and examinations has become obsolete; if this is the case, the greater the length of service the more cordial will be the assent to the old proverb, *Summum jus summa justitia*.

The writer doubts not that his experience has not differed from that of others, when he has found it hard to reconcile and control the contest between a desire to accord to age and rank the respect that is their due, and a contempt for the pompously displayed ignorance of those superior to him in rank. We recall the effort it cost us to suppress a smile, when once informed by an officer whose age and rank by far exceeded his erudition, that all an artillery officer need know of astronomy was "the fact that the earth was nearer the sun in the summer than it was in the winter." We remember also the occasion of a Hibernian sergeant coming to grief, and convinced by the bloody perforation of a Yankee corporal, that this same officer was far from reliable when he instructed them that the jacket of a Parrott gun was welded upon the cast-iron body of the piece. It will take more than consolidation by Williams's or any other bill, to make efficient artillery out of such material. We doubt whether the concentrated essence of the Prussian system itself would be more than able to develop from it a passable gunner. CENSOR.

THE NAVY OF THE FUTURE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Less than fifty years ago a steam vessel of war did not exist; the armaments of vessels were of small guns, rarely with a calibre greater than twenty-four pounds, and throwing solid shot.

Instead of the old stately line-of-battle ships propelled by sails only, others have since been built of greater tonnage, and with steam as an auxiliary, bearing heavier armaments and shell guns; then again in the march onward armored ships of immense size with armor so thick, and carrying rifled arms so heavy that it was and is still a question whether that heavy armor could withstand the heavy projectiles that are used in the present batteries of armored ships. These ships too, have great speed, and as against ordinary guns are practically impenetrable.

Were it a question simply of guns, the destruction of the best or strongest class of modern armored vessels would be difficult indeed to achieve, and these vessels would remain the embodiment of naval power. The use of torpedoes, however, seems to point to a speedy recognition of how vulnerable the armored ship may prove through them, and to lay them on the shelf as it were, as obsolete, ere their errors of construction have been fully corrected. If a torpedo vessel of 1,000 tons can meet in broad daylight and destroy its adversary of 5,000 or 6,000 tons, the latter, built at ten times the cost, and manned by ten times as many men, then indeed has the glory of the armored ship departed and its purposes are no longer tenable. Of what avail are the sea-going qualities of armored ships of the highest type, if to effect their purpose of even a close blockade they are obliged to expose themselves to attack from small and inexpensive adversaries, that are at best only capable of going outside to clear the entrance of harbors of unwelcome visitors, or if they attempt to enter to surely destroy them. To what purpose then can these heavy armored ships be applied? Surely they are not the best of vessels to cruise on the high seas to destroy the commerce of an enemy, and a fleet of them is powerless to even enforce a close blockade where the enemy is properly provided with torpedo boats.

The fact of far inferior speed of the torpedo vessel does not destroy her effectiveness; if a fleet of armored ships enter a harbor they are of necessity embarrassed, so that if they wished to escape a fleet of torpedo vessels they could not. The latter could attack; the result would depend upon the effective use of their torpedoes, and whether they could endure the fire of the armored ships sufficiently long to effect their object.

Suppose that the armored ships were content to endeavor to maintain a close blockade, say of the harbor of New York. Certainly three days would not pass, indeed not even one, before the opportunity would arise to make an attack under such circumstances as to render unlikely the escape of the fleet, even though the torpedo vessels had comparatively small speed. It is impossible simply that vessels at anchor or steaming slowly can

have a continuous steam supply for full speed, while the torpedo vessels when ready to make the attack would all be up to a maximum speed and could sally out in the gray of the morning, or at night, and be close to the enemy before being discovered.

Admitting then that torpedo vessels, armored or not armored, are an effective arm against armored ships, what character of construction of vessel or vessels, and for what purposes, would serve a navy?

It is to be supposed if we can use torpedo boats effectively against armored ships in our home defence we need not expect to use the latter abroad against other nations, inasmuch as we might expect them to be destroyed in like manner. Armored gun-bearing ships, then, would naturally give way to torpedo vessels armored or unarmored.

The seas would yet have to be policed; schools of instruction afloat would yet be necessary, and in the event of a war, whatever treaties might assert to the contrary, the effort would still be to destroy the commerce of the enemy. Hence we would still want a goodly number of screw propellers of the best models to serve the purposes required of them in peace or in war.

The idea of "holding the sea" against an enemy, of marshalling forces and fighting in fleets on the high seas, seems likely to be a thing of the past, although engagements of fleets to effect or prevent diverse objects will no doubt occur. All attempts to enforce a blockade will probably occur, but will soon be abandoned as against powerful nations, from the fact that it will usually prove not only ineffective but disastrous, while torpedo vessels are used to raise it.

It must be admitted that as long as the fact of construction of effective torpedo vessels is not accomplished, the subject must be regarded as admitting of doubt—at least in the minds of those not versed in such matters; we should, therefore, as speedily as possible place the question in an indisputable point, as we have every reason to believe will be done when the vessels now constructing are completed. It can hardly be doubted that these torpedo vessels, like every structure that has preceded them, will suggest changes and improvements, and by some will be called failures; but if they develop what we have every reason to suppose, should be regarded in a very different light, whatever their actual powers of aggression may prove. Indeed we may spend millions of dollars to attain the end which when accomplished will be an extraordinary economy, only appreciated when the fact is obvious that armored gun-bearing ships are obsolete; that the great fleets of England and of France are powerless as an aggressive force—fleets, too, that have cost their hundreds of millions of dollars.

To that end we may with advantage build every model that promises a result, certain that it will be attained, certain in fact that the object presents no difficulty that will not be solved speedily by varied and improved constructions, probably of both classes, armored and unarmored torpedo vessels. A.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH FOREIGN POLICY.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, December 19.)

It is well for our national pride that the politicians who are most given to holding up the United States as a pattern to England usually confine themselves to points as to which it is not difficult to disprove our alleged inferiority. If it suited their purpose, they might make their lecture very much more telling. There is one department of affairs in which an Englishman can hardly measure his country against the United States without being humiliated by the contrast. In the conduct of their foreign affairs the American Government have behaved differently at different times. The tone of one President has been arrogant, the tone of another has been unassuming. The power of the nation, and its readiness upon proper occasion to make that power felt, have in one message been needlessly paraded, while in another they have been kept in the background. But whichever course the Government has taken, and to whatever political party the Executive has happened to belong, there has in one important respect been a remarkable uniformity in attitude both of the Government and of the people. At no time has any foreign nation been left in uncertainty what the action of the United States would be in a matter which concerned, however remotely, their interest or their honor. Their isolation from Europe has prevented their taking a frequent part in European affairs; but it is long since any European power has thought it safe to treat them lightly, or has regarded their enmity as a danger of which no count need be taken. The secret of this respect is the consistency and the resolution of their policy. There has never been any room for doubting whether the American Government would resent this or that slight, or whether the American people would sustain them in resenting it. It has been well understood all along that, if the United States were injured or insulted, the Government would demand redress as a matter of course, and demand it with the determination of obtaining it at any cost and with the knowledge that it had the nation at its back. Amid all the exaggerations of American political oratory there have been no speeches which could mislead foreign powers on this, the point of all others on which it behooves foreign powers to be accurately informed. There may not be many things about which the United States would fight, but there are a few things about which no American was ever heard to hint a suspicion that his countrymen would not fight. This is the reason why the United States Government always speaks with so great an assurance of strength. It rarely shows any anxiety to force on a quarrel, but it never shows any anxiety to avoid one if avoidance has to be purchased by even apparent discredit. General Grant's message is a fair specimen of the average drift of such documents. . . . As regards the insurrection in Cuba the message makes no unnecessary professions of neutrality: it merely says, which is more to the purpose, that the "naval commanders in Cuba have been

instructed, in case it should become necessary, to spare no effort to protect the lives and property of bona fide American citizens, and to maintain the dignity of the flag." It may be said that these are only words of course. But that does not alter the fact that in the case of the United States the significance of such words, of course, is universally understood. The English Government might have used the same words under similar circumstances, and if it had used them would probably have meant to carry them out. But the difference is that half the world would have disbelieved that they had this intention; and if the power against whom the warning was directed had chanced to be included in this half, it might have been led on to provoke reprisals through its very conviction that nothing of the kind was to be expected. How the United States have benefited by the contrary conviction is shown by the infrequency of their foreign wars, for nowadays wars seem mostly to come from uncertainty on the part of the aggressor how far his adversary's patience will go.

Why is it that the reputation of England as regards her foreign relations is so unlike that of the United States? The proximate answer is easily given. The tone of the English Government is often undecided because it is held to be quite matter of speculation how far the English people can be trusted to echo a decided tone. Our own belief is that it is a mistake to treat this question as matter of speculation. Englishmen have got a character for being lovers of peace at any price which is not really deserved. But though it is not deserved in the sense of being true, it is deserved in the sense that it is their own fault that they have got it. There is no real ground for supposing that Englishmen would endure either hurt or contumely a moment after they had realized the nature of the wrong done them. But undoubtedly they have so expressed themselves as to convey this notion to the minds of foreign governments; and, stranger still, to convey it in some degree to their own minds. . . . The risk we incur by reason of the error is very serious. In all parts of the world England has important interests at stake, and interests which are often defended by no commensurate show of strength. Where this is the case there is no real security against attack except in the belief of those from whom the attack may come, that it is certain to be a losing game if it lies within the compass of the English people to make it so. Without this the contrast between the greatness of the gain and the apparent smallness of the effort required for reaping it, may at any moment overpower the prudence of an adversary, and land us in a war which would assuredly have been averted if the disposition of Englishmen had been properly understood. Since neither profit nor honor is to be gained by this persistent misrepresentation of themselves, it would be but common prudence if our countrymen could be persuaded in this one instance to "Americanize their institutions."

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF, in a communication to Mr. Curtin, the American Minister to Russia, announcing that the Russian government had concluded to recall Minister Catacazy from Washington, writes that the difficulty arose and culminated during his absence from the capital. The Prince says that he cannot but regard that some of the correspondence which passed in regard to the matter at Washington appeared to be wanting in respect to the representatives of the Russian empire. He continues: "We shall consider the conduct of Mr. Catacazy when he has had an opportunity of presenting his case in person. As he formally denies the justice of the complaints made against him in Washington, we must suspend judgment until we hear his defence." Prince Gortschakoff, in conclusion, declares that these unfortunate circumstances will not, he feels confident, impair the old and cordial friendship between the United States and Russia, of which there has been so recent a demonstration in the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis in America.

THE French Minister of Marine has ordered that fencing shall be taught on board all the ships of the Republic. Admiral Pothuau recently ordered experiments to be made at Cherbourg and Vincennes with new steel breech-loaders, and the reports sent in to the Admiralty speak highly of these pieces, which are effective at a distance of six kilometres.

THE funeral services of Captain Charles O. Conant, formerly a member of the Twenty-second regiment, U. S. Volunteers, were held at Boston, January 4. Captain Conant served as adjutant in a Michigan regiment during the Mexican war, and was severely wounded in a skirmish with guerrillas.

GENERAL William S. Rosecrans is about to memorialize Congress on a project for the systematic development of the material interests of Mexico.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

THE following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

ARMY.

JANUARY 5.

Blizzard, Wm., captain.
Fogle, captain.
La Cecilia, general.

McLaughlin, R. W., captain.
Sidel, W. H., general.
Veall, W. H., captain.

JANUARY 9.

Baker, Watson, captain.
Barnum, H. A., major-general.
Constable, A. W., lieutenant.
Ellis, Reuben, captain.
Fellowes, Seth F., captain.

Hitchborn, Jos. F., captain.
Sweet, Geo., colonel.
Spencer, Joseph, captain.
Ville, F., captain.
Young, John, colonel.

A letter has been received at this office for S. K. Honey, late captain U. S. Army.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE NEW YORK STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION will hold its nineteenth annual meeting at Albany, January 16 and 17, and there are indications of a very successful gathering on this occasion. Measures will be proposed to increase the efficiency of the Association, and to make its deliberations more practical in their results—a matter very essential to its prosperity—and we trust every member will bear this well in mind. An opportunity for consultation, and the formation of mutual acquaintance among the officers of the National Guard, is offered by this annual gathering of two days' duration; and if the officers avail themselves of it, as they should, much good would unquestionably be the result. Every organization in the State should send delegates to this meeting, and the Association thus be made truly representative of the National Guard of the State. On the afternoon of the 16th Colonel W. C. Church, Vice-President of the National Rifle Association, will address the assembly upon the important subject of rifle-practice. The annual address will be delivered in the Assembly Chamber on the evening of the 17th by Rev. J. Halstead Carroll, D. D., chaplain Thirteenth regiment N. G. S. N. Y.; after which the Association will be entertained by Adjutant-General Townsend, at his residence. Officers not now members of the Association may report themselves at any time during the session, and have their names entered upon the roll, by paying the initiation fee of five dollars. Members of the Association will wear fatigue uniforms during the session, but will appear in full-dress uniform, with side arms, on the occasion of the delivery of the annual address, and the entertainment given by the Adjutant-General.

Major-General Woodward, commanding Second division, has issued a circular to the members of the division calling the attention of officers to the annual meeting of the Association. His circular states that "arrangements have been made, which it is hoped will make this meeting one of more than usual interest and profit, and a full attendance of the officers of this division is very desirable."

"The train by Hudson River Railroad, at 8 o'clock A. M. on the 16th inst., is due at Albany in time for the opening of the session. Earlier trains leave at 4 o'clock and 11 o'clock P. M. on the 15th inst."

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—The annual meeting of Company E (Webster Light Guard) was held on the evening of January 6 at the regimental armory. Charles E. Sprague, formerly military instructor at one of the institutes in this State, was unanimously elected first lieutenant; Private R. B. Drummond sergeant, and Privates Wm. M. Bliss, Wm. McCuen, James T. McCuen, A. M. Gatun, Charles S. Shepherd corporals. An interesting feature of the meeting was the presentation to the company, by Private George W. Stivers, of a handsome company and civil officers' roster and bulletin board. These were splendid specimens of artistic carving in wood, the titles of the several officers and headings being on silver plate, the whole forming one of the finest sets of the kind to be found perhaps in the National Guard. Great credit is due Private Stivers for this tasty workmanship, and the motives which prompted the gift.

The civil officers of this company elected for the ensuing year are: Chairman—Captain McAfee; Secretary—Sergeant Bateman (being his eighth election to this position); Treasurer—Chas. S. Shepherd; Committee on Membership—Wm. C. French, James Gault, and Benjamin Plumb; Finance Committee—Sergeant Drummond, Corporal McMullan, and George W. Stivers; Armory Committee—Sergeant Williams, D. G. McKelvey, and P. Doerle; Court-martial—Lieutenant Sprague, president; Corporal G. A. Nun, Privates A. McDonald, T. Lynch, and H. Schumacher.

THE SPENCER COURT-MARTIAL.—We have the statement of Captain Spencer for the defence in this case in type, but are obliged to lay it over for another week on account of the pressure on our columns. Meanwhile we give the following testimony of Captain Spencer's physician, which will be found interesting, as it shows clearly the nature of the injuries received by the accused:

Robert Kerr Colville, of 221 West Twelfth street, a physician and surgeon, a witness for the defence, was called: Graduate of the Royal College of Edinburgh in 1833 and of the University of New York in 1843, has practiced surgery since 1833. Knows Captain Bird W. Spencer well, and has known him four years, during which time he has been his family physician; am familiar with his constitution and temperament; was called in between 7 and 8 o'clock on the 12th of July; made an examination of his condition; found him in a state of what is commonly called collapse, prostration; his pulse was under 40; his body was cold; he could not raise his left arm to his head, and he could not use his lower extremities. I stripped him and examined him to see if he had received any injury; I found across his back the mark of a blow, a ridge or welt, extending below the shoulder-blade across the spinal marrow, across the backbone. He was laboring under what we call concussion of the spine, which produced paralysis of the left arm and the lower extremities. Concussion of the spine is a severe malady, and dangerous in its after-consequences particularly. I continued in attendance upon him until he was able to get out of bed and stand upon his feet. For four days after the injury I saw him; he was not able to use his left arm, and I think it was the seventh or eighth day before he was able to stand upon his feet. He could not stand; it was almost completely paralysis of the lower extremities. I continued to attend him until he was able to go to the country; I advised him to go; saw him when he returned, and continued to see him from that time until now. I consider the effects of the concussion have not yet passed off; several times since then he has had what threatened to be a serious affection

of the heart and lungs. Since then (his return from the country) I have had to see him almost every week, sometimes more than once a week, consequent upon his injuries of July 12. Some hours must have elapsed between the time of the injuries and my first visit. I staid with him until late in the evening, and he did not rally until the next day. It would be utterly impossible for him to have inflicted the blow himself; the welt was at right angles to his body; he could not have inflicted such a blow upon himself; the blow must have been a severe one to have produced such symptoms. The symptoms could not have been occasioned by excitement or fear. Captain Spencer was a very tough man, not very robust—a man who was capable of undergoing a great deal of fatigue previous to the riot; I do not consider that he has the same constitution now. His constitution has been impaired by his injuries of July 12. His capacity for labor and powers of endurance have been impaired, and are liable to remain so for some time to come.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—"F. J. K." favors us with a report of the ball given by this regiment on Monday evening, January 8, which seems to have had such an effect upon his imagination that nothing less than verse will serve him for expression:

What was going on last night at Turn Hall?
The "Roehr Guards" gave their first annual ball;
We have been, so to speak, nearly everywhere,
But never have witnessed a grander affair.
Insignia and bunting adorned every wall,
While ladies, resplendent, shone smiling on all.
Martin Mayer, whose music is always so grand,
Conducted the Thirty-second regiment band.
The dancing was enjoyed till the mid hour of night,
And then the gay party adjourned for a "bite";
Then the waltz was resumed and the mystical "serenade"
(Strange that wine in the head proves false in the heel!),
But all liked the sport—"A joke now and then
Has always been relished by the best of men."
Captain Knaut "closed up" with a speech and a tear,
And thus all enjoyed our "happy New Year."

WILLIAMSBURG, January 9, 1872.

THE TWENTY-SECOND'S RECEPTION.—The New York Academy of Music seldom presented a more brilliant appearance than on the occasion of the public reception of this well-known and well-disciplined infantry organization of the First division. The Twenty-second, originally formed of the best material of our citizen soldiery, has gradually increased in its *esprit de corps* until the time has arrived when its equals are but rare in the State National Guard. An organization with so brilliant a record and prospects must necessarily associate with it the best society of the metropolis, and the annual social gatherings of the Twenty-second have never failed to exhibit this fact, and have from year to year increased in favor, until they have become the chief attraction of the numerous military entertainments given in this vicinity during the ball season. During the past few years the Twenty-second has introduced the highly commendable plan of making these annual receptions of a subscription character, the members liberally subscribing for the tickets and inviting their friends to participate, no tickets under any circumstances being sold. By this means the selectness of the entertainment is insured to a degree impossible with any other plan. The sale of cards of admission destroys the pleasant associations of public receptions of any description. The subscription plan is the only true way of giving entertainments of this character, and the Twenty-second, by pursuing this wise course, has exhibited the true spirit, and won an enviable reputation among its hosts of friends in and out of the National Guard. The ball in honor of the Grand Duke Alexis, given in this city a few weeks since, scarcely eclipsed in its general appointments the one given on Monday evening by this regiment. There was perhaps but little less display of the elegant and costly, and its management in every detail was perfect, to a degree almost unprecedented. All this was carried into effect without the least effort at ostentatious display of a ceremonial nature.

The Academy was filled to its utmost capacity; and to describe the brilliancy of the gracefully moving dancers and promenaders, of its floored parquet, the richness of the toilets, and grace of the many charming women present, would scarcely be in keeping with the character of these columns. We have rarely witnessed a more liberal display, or a more happy combination of all that is attractive to the eye and tastes of society-going people. The decorations formed no small feature of the ball, calling forth innumerable favorable comments on all sides for their tasty and unique character. In addition to an artistic floral contribution there was a scenic view of the encampment of the regiment at Harper's Ferry in the days of the Rebellion. This formed an attractive background to the whole scene, the effect of which was not a little heightened by the regimental pin and designation of the regiment in gas jets which overhung the stage. The dancing was not inaugurated until past 10 o'clock, the music not until that hour commencing its pleasing discourse. During the interval, however, the happy committeemen received graciously distinguished guests, escorting them to the cloak-room and the choice boxes of the building, following up these courteous attentions by a profusion of hospitalities within the precincts of the "committee-room." Here, amid the choicest viands, a convivial hour was passed in the usual agreeable way. None of the objectionable features of committee-rooms were introduced at this ball. The room was opened at a convenient hour, when all guests were present, and closed immediately after the hospitalities of the regiment had been freely offered, and all of good taste and propriety had been sufficiently appeased. The attendance of First and Second division officers was large, and these, with the large representation from Connecticut and Rhode Island, gave unusual *clat* to the elegant affair. The order of dancing was as heretofore in the form of a Maltese cross (regimental pin), and as customary were

handsome and much prized. In conclusion, we must offer particular praise to the excellence of the regimental band music during the dancing and promenade, and compliment Colonel Porter and the members generally for the undoubted social success of its reception of 1872.

NINTH INFANTRY.—The imposing obsequies of Colonel Fisk, the late commander of the Ninth Infantry, which took place in New York on Monday, attracted an immense crowd of spectators in the vicinity of the Grand Opera House, where the remains lay in state. The Ninth regiment paraded in good strength, averaging twenty-two files, headed by the famous regimental band of ninety pieces and the German Aschenbrodel Musical Society of one hundred instruments, the whole forming as solemn and impressive a column as was ever viewed in this vicinity. The regiment, either from the excitement of the occasion or from a want of drill in reversing arms, failed to present its wonted fine appearance, exhibiting to a great degree unsteadiness. The men were without overcoats, as also were the majority of the officers who participated in the ceremonies, although the day was severely cold. The death of Colonel Fisk opens the question not only of who shall be his successor, but also as to what is to be the future of the command to which his name and remarkable resources, pecuniary and otherwise, gave such notoriety and sudden prosperity. The fact that so large a proportion of the Ninth were recruited from Erie employees naturally suggests the advantage of selecting a colonel from among the prominent attaches of that great railroad company. We are not surprised, therefore, to hear that the name of one of these is already put forward for the place. It is urged also that the new colonel must be a man of money, if he is to be expected to realize the desires of the command, grown by experience into positive requirements on their part. Yet this would offer no excuse for the election of a person morally and socially unfit for the place. The name of one man has been mentioned who may have money, however got, and yet whose elevation to the colonelcy of a National Guard organization that pretended to the best character would utterly damn it in the eyes of respectable people, and set an example before the young men of New York of the most baneful influence. There is a certain fitness of things which such a proceeding would totally violate, even in the eyes of people who do not lay claim to the highest purity of morals in their own practice. For our own part, having in view the advancement of the National Guard in discipline, and all soldierly qualities, we should prefer to see a thoroughly-trained soldier put in command of a regiment which is so full in numbers and of such conspicuous position at present as the Ninth. But we see little hope of this being done, and it will therefore be useless to bitterly complain if the continuance of the material prosperity of the regiment, under circumstances so peculiar, is allowed to govern the selection of the successor of a colonel who sustained it by the weight of his purse, influence, and connections. Moreover, we see no chance of the promotion of the lieutenant-colonel or major in order, as would be likely to be the case under a different state of affairs in the history of the regiment and those officers themselves. Our wish is that the Ninth, which was so suddenly elevated into prominence by other than purely military achievement, shall now so conduct itself as to gain the right to hold its high prominence among our National Guard regiments by reason of its eminence in drill and discipline, and its possession of those military characteristics which best distinguish a regiment.

The appearances now are strongly in favor of the election of Colonel Blanchard, at present assistant inspector-general on the Governor's staff, and formerly of the regimental staff of the Ninth. He is a gentleman of large income, an Erie man, and moreover bears a high character. Against these must be put the fact that he is a novice in the military art; but his qualifications of another sort for this particular post are such as to probably secure his election.

The Ninth may perhaps lose *clat* by the sudden death of its commander; but it should not be otherwise affected. The feeling at present in the ranks is that the regiment will not fall off materially. The general opinion, however, in the National Guard, is that the regiment will be seriously affected, and in that opinion we are inclined to agree. It must be remembered that the colonelcy of the Ninth was a mere temporary gratification of its late commander, which under almost any circumstances would have eventually lost its charm. The Ninth must not, therefore, expect to find another commander so ready to sacrifice money and time for mere notoriety.

There are prospects of holding the famous regimental band together as a musical society, some gentlemen of a speculative turn of mind having entertained a proposition of maintaining it as heretofore. Colonel Fisk, a week prior to his death, had directed Mr. Downing, the military leader, to procure new martial music for the use of the band. Mr. Downing informs us that on this occasion he likewise spoke of a general lack of music suitable for funerals and solemn occasions in the band. But to this Colonel Fisk made a characteristic reply, to the effect that there was no necessity for dirges at present, that no one was dead, and that the regiment did not expect to parade for a funeral for some time to come, and thus dismissed the matter. From a friend of Col. Fisk, formerly an officer of the Regular Army, we receive this tribute of affection to which we willingly give place. It is fitting that friends should speak for the dead rather than

enemies, and that we consider only the better nature of one whose record is closed:

When so many journals are lashing the follies of the life of a generous, kind-hearted man, after he has fallen by the hand of a miserable assassin, who sent him to his last account with less gallantry than the meanest savage of the Plains would have done, it is certainly not ill-timed to speak of a sincere friend of the Army in its authorized journal. Colonel Fisk's generosity to his friends was unprecedented, and so kind was his heart that with more than ordinary "Christian charity," he was known to seldom speak ill of those who were constantly lashing him through their papers while alive, and who now have the bravery of the jackass "who kicked the lion after he was dead."

If the editors of the city press, many of whom have not the virtues of Colonel Fisk, and all his vices, could have been present at his funeral in the building yesterday, they would have seen many a man, sincere tear shed over the coffin and form of the generous-hearted man, pained not because their patron or provider had gone hence, but because their friend had fallen the victim to an assassin. The writer of this was an officer of artillery of the Regular Army for many years, and resigned in 1870 upon the promises of friends of lucrative employment, who failed him after he had relinquished his commission. In despair he sought Colonel Fisk, with no recommendation but his record and his commission, and the right by permission to refer to a former Commander-in-Chief of the Army as his endorser and never will he forget (and it is only in gratitude that this is penned) the kind manner in which he was received, and assurance given him of a position under the Vice-President of the Erie Railway, simply and only because, as the noble Fisk said, "you served your country for so many years," and through the Colonel another kind-hearted gentleman became his friend.

How different the conduct of this generous man when compared to the "patriots" of the Senate of to-day, who cannot bring to a person if he cannot bring to them a political record for appointment, and would slay his military services; yet them the moral Tribunes would call patriots.

The Army has lost a friend. Had Fisk the power of a Sumner, a Wilson, or a Logan, he would not have forgotten the record of officers who served them in time of need, and could he have done so he would have made the Army a place where gallant officers could serve with some degree of satisfaction, instead of a good place to retire from at the earliest practicable moment.

With all his follies, James Fisk, Jr.'s, life and memoirs will, as time reveals its sure hand of justice, be more shaded and protected by his good deeds than his enemies now wish his reputation to be blasted by his foibles. The venom of the editor who attacks the dead man in his coffin will sooner or later recoil on its author, and time will show to the city of his death that in it they have lost one who cared for public good. He has passed away, and we have lost a man whose generous public spirit was a benefit to all.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—The first of a series of social concerts introduced by this command took place at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, on the evening of January 4. It was well attended, and most happy in all its appointments. The music by Grafulla was, as a matter of course, excellent; and the element of real sociability and freedom from formality and extreme dress made it more than usually enjoyable. Two more of these pleasant reunions will be held during the season—one on the evening of February 7, and the last March 5.

The regiment is about commencing drill by division, but the limited space and unfit condition of the regimental armory render the efforts of the officers and men somewhat unsatisfactory.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.—Lieutenant-Colonel Vose, the newly-elected field officer, has been commissioned, and assumed command of the regiment, relieving Major Eunson, whose resignation has been forwarded, and which for the past weeks had been retained by Colonel Rockefeller, or until the above vacancy was filled. The public reception of the regiment took place at the armory on Friday evening.

VARIOUS ITEMS.—Drills by battalion in the Twenty-second Infantry will be held at the armory at 8 o'clock P. M. as follows: Companies D, H and F, January 16, 23, and 30; B and G, January 15, 22, and 29; C and E, January 17, 24, and 31; A and I continue to drill as skirmishers on Thursday and Friday evenings. Companies D, H, and F drilled by battalion on Tuesday evening, and C, G, E, and B, on Wednesday. Both of these drills were exceedingly fair in numbers and movements. Battery C, First division, Captain Schilling, holds its twenty-first annual ball on Monday evening next at Union Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth street. Company C, Forty-seventh Infantry, Captain Simons, give an invitation ball at the Apollo Hall, Brooklyn, E. D., on the 16th inst. Separate Troop Cavalry, First division, Captain Karl Klein, held its twenty-third annual invitation ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms on Thursday evening. It was largely attended, and most successful in all its appointments. Battery K, First division, Captain Heubner, hold its fifth annual ball at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms on Monday evening. Company I, Twelfth Infantry Captain Schwalbe, give its sixth annual invitation ball at Irving Hall on Tuesday evening next. Grafulla's band has been engaged for the promenade and dancing, and the members of the company have made great efforts to make this entertainment equal if not exceed the former attempts of the company. Company I, Thirteenth Infantry, Captain Allen C. Bush (with a major brevet), give a reception to its friends at the Brooklyn Academy of Music (Assembly Room) on the evening of January 24. Company I is one of the active companies of the regiment, and its members are the most noted "ballists" in this vicinity. We understand the company has chartered a stage and "six in hand" for the season to keep "Jack from becoming a dull boy." Company I, at least, is a live command, and its entertainment promises great success and selectness. The Washington Grays coterie came off on the evening of January 10 at the New York Assembly Rooms, and was largely attended, and undoubtedly successful. The annual election of officers of Company F, Forty-seventh regiment, took place January 8, and the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: President, George L. Jackson; Vice-President, H. B. Miller; Secretary, B. Geo. Williams; Financial Secretary, R. H. Thurston; Treasurer, Captain T. V. Tuttle; Court-martial, Lieutenant H. S. Duun, Sergeant J. W. Curran, J. E. Coon, J. Schenck, and S. Mix. On Monday evening the Roehr Guards, Company K, Thirteenth regiment, named in honor of the efficient commandant of the

regiment, Colonel Henry Edward Roehr, celebrated their first annual promenade concert and ball at Turn Hall. Martin Mayer's Thirty-second regiment band gave some excellent music, as usual, and to its well-timed harmony, dancing was kept up almost incessantly. Among the gentlemen present were the father of the Guard, Colonel Roehr, Captain Mannhardt, Lieutenant-Colonel Rueger, Captain Eger, Lieutenant Bertsch, Major Karoher, Adjutant Finkelmeyer, Captain Kreuscher, Captain Knaut, Lieutenant Simon, Lieutenant Ebel, Sergeant Major Lowenstein, Captain Ross, and a host of others. The New York Legislative Committee on Militia and Public Defence comprise Messrs. Snider, Geib, Baltz, Mackay, Hungerford, Knottles, Snyder, Fields, Buckler. Captain Clan Randall, who recently resigned command of Company F, Twenty-second, has, since the promotion of Captain Vose, late of Company D and senior commandant of the regiment, at the request of his company and withdrawn his resignation. This places Company F on the right, in addition to retaining one of the most genial and oldest commandants in the regiment. Colonel Brinker, who some time since was elected to the command of the Fifty-fourth Infantry, of Rochester, N. Y., has been compelled to again assume command of the First Cavalry, finding it impossible to square matters with the State so as to insure an acceptance of his resignation. From what we can learn, the headquarters of the First Cavalry have not been run in the most commendable style, hence this unfortunate hitch in the resignation of Colonel Brinker. We trust this officer will soon be able to balance accounts with the State satisfactorily, so as to be able to accept the military command nearer home. At present his position is extremely unfortunate, as well as ridiculous, and only tends to illustrate the care necessary to the management of the internal affairs of a command. One of the regiments of the Second division proposes accepting as a company the members of a Protestant association. We trust the commandant of the regiment will see the folly of so rash a procedure in time. The National Guard should discourage at all times any effort to undermine its foundation as a reliable body by avoiding the introduction of any associative element, formed in the interest of any particular creed. The fourth annual reception of the Harlem Yacht Club takes place at Music Hall, Harlem, on the evening of January 23. This club is composed to a large degree of officers of the First division, National Guard, and its receptions are of a most select character.

OUT-OF-TOWN ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An exchange announces that arrangements are being perfected by Company A, Washington Light Infantry, for the proper reception of Company H, National Guards, of Philadelphia, who propose celebrating Washington's birthday by a visit to this city and to Mount Vernon. The visitors will be received at the depot and escorted to the wharves by Company A, who will accompany their guests on their pilgrimage.

In the evening a grand ball will be given at Masonic Temple, when an exhibition drill will be given by both companies. This is creating considerable excitement in military circles, as the visiting company is celebrated for the perfection with which the manual and various evolutions are performed. Colonel Moore is using every exertion to enable his men to at least compare favorably with the visitors, and it is claimed that, notwithstanding the prestige of the Guards, it will require their greatest exertions to eclipse the excellence in drill that has been attained by Company A.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Governor Washburn, in his message, declares that the condition of the National Guard of the State is excellent, and states that the number of men in camp in 1871 was 5,362, and the ordinary expenses of the year were about \$166,000, or some \$30,000 less than the previous year. Prior to the war this item of State expense was about \$70,000 annually, and the Governor thinks the difference in expense quite too great, and said he had reason to believe the expenditures of the department could be reduced \$50,000 without impairing the efficiency of the force. He recommended the sale of the State Arsenal property at Cambridge, which he considers a useless expense, and the purchase of suitable camping grounds for the militia in a more central point, where all the camp equipage could be kept and transportation saved. He also suggested the propriety of awaiting the action of the General Government, who have now under advisement a plan for furnishing the militia of all the States with a uniform breech-loading fire-arm, before one is furnished for our militia from appropriation made last year.

The suggestion of Massachusetts Commander-in-Chief are good, and worthy of special attention. The militia of the State, as compared with that of New York, is small; it therefore should not require the above sum for its support. The encampments, however, consume the greater portion of this amount; exclusive of them the militia costs the State comparatively but little. The militia of New York costs some \$200,000, even with the utmost economy, sans encampments and many other real necessities of the service, the members themselves spending three times and often more than this sum for uniforms, etc. We commend that portion of the message which suggests the purchase of suitable camping-grounds for the use of the troops. We fear, however, if the State awaits the action of the General Government relative to the purchase of breech-loaders for the militia the troops will retain their present muzzle-loaders for some time yet.

The Roxbury City Guard, Captain I. P. Gragg, in its annual report, shows the value of the company property, including uniforms, to be \$3,088; number of members on the rolls, 54 active and 107 fine-members. The subject of an excursion by the Guards to Portland or Albany has been proposed by the company.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK:
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Dec. 30, 1871.

The following-named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard State of New York during the month of December, 1871:

Benjamin W. Blanchard, assistant inspector-general S. N. Y. with rank from July 10, vice S. C. Greenman, deceased.
Seventh Division—Colonel John W. Kelly, judge-advocate, with rank from November 10, vice John McConville, resigned.

Fifth Brigade—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick A. Mason, assistant adjutant-general, with rank from December 18, vice E. M. Cullen, resigned; Captain William W. Goodrich, quartermaster, with rank from December 18, vice J. H. Cunningham, resigned; Captain Wm. Schwarzwelder, commissary of subsistence, with rank from December 18, vice Edward Moore, resigned.

Ninth Brigade—Captain Charles Gould, aide-de-camp, with rank from December 18, vice John Gould, promoted.
First Cavalry—Anthony Fisher, captain, with rank from November 7, vice Adam Hamm, resigned; Werner Metchele, second lieutenant, with rank from November 27, vice Edward Hauser, resigned.

Third Cavalry—Frederick Bernholdt, captain, with rank from September 28, vice J. Schacht, declined; Henry Schwendick, first lieutenant, with rank from November 14, vice E. H. Schmutz, resigned; Captain Ranges, second lieutenant, with rank from November 14, vice H. Schwendick, promoted.

Second Battalion of Cavalry, Twenty-fourth Brigade—Joseph Hecker, first lieutenant, with rank from November 27, vice Jacob Goettel, Jr., resigned.

Separate Troop Cavalry, Fifth Brigade—Louis Sandhausen, captain, with rank from November 22, vice F. H. Kayser, resigned; Henry A. Mehrman, first lieutenant, with rank from November 22, vice L. Sandhausen, promoted; Henry Roseland, second lieutenant, with rank from November 22, vice Joseph Schack, resigned.

Battery A, Artillery, Second Division—John Paine, first lieutenant, with rank from December 5, vice Philip A. Steuber, promoted.

First Infantry—Eugene Mix, second lieutenant, with rank from November 21, vice John Lechtrecer, promoted.

Third Infantry—Jacob Bucher, second lieutenant, with rank from December 4, vice Chas. La Roche, resigned; Geo. T. Davis, second lieutenant, with rank from December 7, vice Michael C. Brennan, commission vacated.

Tenth Infantry—Horatio F. Stackpole, adjutant, with rank from December 16, vice Wm. E. Fitch, resigned.

Twelfth Infantry—Wm. H. Schwalbe, captain, with rank from November 28, vice J. H. French, appointed on Second brigade staff.

Thirteenth Infantry—James J. Boylan, first lieutenant, with rank from September 15, vice H. G. Wood, removed from district; Edward A. Goater, second lieutenant, with rank from September 15, vice J. J. Boylan, promoted.

Twentieth Infantry—Andrew Dodge, quartermaster, with rank from January 1, 1871, vice J. M. Dait, resigned; Hyman F. Styles, captain, with rank from January 1, 1871, vice James H. Everett, promoted; Willett L. Hasbrouck, captain, with rank from October 9, vice L. B. Van Wagener, resigned; E. D. Van Wagener, second lieutenant, with rank from October 9, vice W. L. Hasbrouck, promoted.

Twenty-first Infantry—Louis Muckenhouph, captain, with rank from December 4, vice F. Heugstebek, retired; John Muckenhouph, first lieutenant, with rank from December 4, vice L. Muckenhouph, promoted; Chas. Messerschmitt, second lieutenant, with rank from December 4, vice J. Muckenhouph, promoted; Edward P. Felter, first lieutenant, with rank from December 8, vice Samuel Crozier, removed from district; John Dingee, second lieutenant, with rank from December 8, vice E. P. Felter, promoted.

Twenty-third Infantry—Geo. H. Walton, second lieutenant, with rank from December 5, vice A. B. Britton, resigned.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—William Grammer, captain, with rank from September 23, vice C. C. Nichols, resigned; Henry Hoffman, first lieutenant, with rank from November 10, vice W. Meyer, resigned.

Twenty-sixth Battalion of Infantry—Melvin Jones, first lieutenant, with rank from December 11, vice A. O. Springer, resigned; John H. Jones, adjutant, with rank from November 1, original appointment.

Twenty-eighth Infantry—Fredk. W. Obernier, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from December 6, vice Adam Schepper, resigned; Anthony Wils, major, with rank from December 6, vice Fredk. W. Obernier, promoted.

Thirty-second Infantry—Henry Loewenstein, surgeon, with rank from October 2, vice H. Hirschfeld, resigned.

Forty-seventh Infantry—John N. Creamer, first lieutenant, with rank from October 19, vice R. L. Roberts, resigned; Wm. J. Powell, first lieutenant, with rank from November 17, vice A. E. Barnes, resigned.

Fifty-first Infantry—James Randall, colonel, with rank from December 16, vice G. Snider, resigned; Henry C. Allewelt, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from December 16, vice James Randall, promoted; Herman Michels, major, with rank from December 16, vice H. C. Allewelt, promoted.

Fifty-fourth Infantry—Carnelius L. Dodds, captain, with rank from November 27, vice W. J. Clark, commission vacated.

Sixty-fifth Infantry—John C. Lowe, second lieutenant, with rank from November 21, vice John Yux, promoted; Christopher Stock, adjutant, with rank from November 21, vice Charles Schweigert, resigned.

Sixty-ninth Infantry—James Conlon, captain, with rank from August 29, vice John J. Harley, resigned; Michael Kegan, second lieutenant, with rank from August 29, vice M. McDonnell, promoted; John Leddy, first lieutenant, with rank from November 16, vice E. N. Laffey, resigned.

Seventy-first Infantry—William C. Dow, captain, with rank from November 10, vice Alfred Spear, resigned; Charles F. Smillie, second lieutenant, with rank from November 2, vice Theodore V. Smith, promoted.

Seventy-ninth Battalion of Infantry—Thomas D. Hughes, first lieutenant, with rank from November 7, vice Wm. McMaster, resigned; Charles Sanderson, second lieutenant, with rank from November 7, vice Thos. D. Hughes, promoted.

Ninety-sixth Infantry—Adolph Bendleben, first lieutenant, with rank from November 15, vice Wm. Runtz, resigned.

One Hundred and Third Infantry—Edwin J. Loomis, colonel, with rank from December 9, vice W. H. Lamb, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard State of New York have been accepted during the same period:

Saff Commander in Chief J. Townsend Connolly, colonel ap aide-de-camp, December 16.

Third Brigade—Abner Mellen, Jr., engineer, December 18.

Fifth Brigade—Edward Moore, commissary of subsistence, December 7; J. H. Cunningham, quartermaster, December 14.

Fifth Infantry—John E. Bendix, colonel, December 18.

Ninth Infantry—Edward Oppenheimer, first lieutenant, December 13.

Tenth Infantry—David W. Young, captain, December 8.

Twelfth Infantry—Wm. V. Byrne, captain, December 8; Wm. V. Shaw, first lieutenant, December 8.

Thirteenth Infantry—Frederick A. Mason, colonel, December 13.

Twenty-third Infantry—Hamilton Fulton, second lieutenant, December 23.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Edgar Jaquins, second lieutenant, December 18; James B. Hall, second lieutenant, December 18.

Twenty-eighth Infantry—John Boehringer, captain, December 14; Henry Kinkel, first lieutenant, December 18.

Thirty-second Infantry—Adam Schneider, first lieutenant, December 23; John Kissel, captain, December 23.

Fifty-fifth Infantry—Valentine Steitz, captain, December 8.

Sixty-ninth Infantry—Frederick T. Goggin, adjutant, December 10.

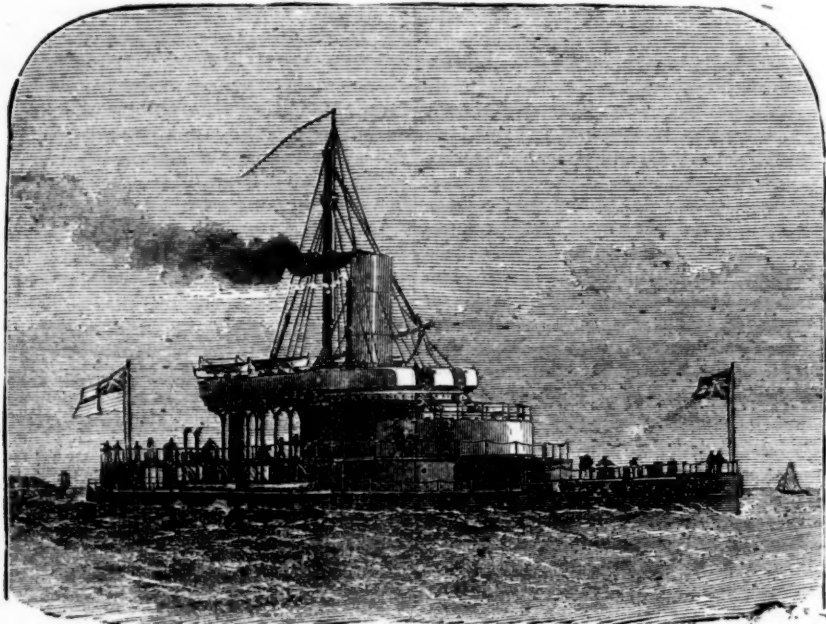
Eighty-fourth Infantry—William Atkinson, major, December 10.

Ninety-sixth Infantry—Frank Keller, captain, December 18.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP GLATTON.

We reproduce from Frank Leslie's paper the accompanying illustration of the British iron-clad *Glatton*, which recently had a very successful trial trip off Sheerness. The *London Times* gives the following description of this marine nondescript:

At one stride from a cock-boat you can board this formidable man-of-war; though when you have boarded her you may be a very long way from her vital parts. She is 3 feet above the water, and can be reduced, if necessary, to 2 feet, by flooding her water spaces. She draws 19 feet of water, and the height of her hurricane deck is nearly 22 feet, so that from top to keel she is barely 40 feet. Her length is 264 feet, and her breadth 54 feet. This is a striking departure from the proportions ordinarily observed, when one considers that the *Great Eastern*, for instance—which is lying so close to the *Glatton* that I was tempted yesterday to go over her and amuse myself with the wonderful contrast between the two vessels—is not more, speaking roughly, than 84 feet broad, to, say, 60 feet in height, and 700 feet in length. The *Glatton* maintains this great breadth almost throughout, broadening out at once both fore and aft with as little symmetry as a spoon, which, indeed, her main deck in no slight degree resembles, except that it is flat instead of concave. One is obliged to talk about "decks" in describing the *Glatton*, just as one is obliged to call her a ship, but one word is scarcely less suggestive of misleading associations than the other.



Her main deck is, fore and aft, for all the world like a spoon-shaped wharf, perfectly flat, with no bulwark, nor anything but a single iron chain running round it. As it is only 3 feet above the water, and there is nothing to keep this off in rough or even roughish weather, every wave would break over it—it would be practically under water; but the *Glatton* thinks nothing of this, and has quite made up her mind and machinery to it. The sea may rush over her and about her as much as it pleases, it can't get into her. She carries her armor-plating outside, and it extends 7 feet, that is, 4 feet above and 3 feet below the water. Its thickness all round is 12-inch iron above and 10-inch iron below, with 16-inch oak, except near her extremities, where the iron is 8-inch. As a general rule, her armor consists of wood between two plates of iron. Thus, her turret is protected laterally by 12-inch iron, then 16-inch teak, and then a so-called skin plate of 2 5/8-inch. The armor of her breastwork is almost to an inch the same. Some notion may be given of the protective power of her armor by mentioning that it exceeds 1,100 tons in weight. Her tonnage is over 2,700 tons, and she carries 500 tons of coal.

Deck No. 2 is even less, if possible, like an ordinary deck. It is called the breastwork deck, or turret deck, because it is formed by the surface of the breastwork or massive covered platform of iron, about 7 feet high, and 120 feet long, running irregularly round the central compartments of the ship, protecting the vitals if I may so call them—such as the base of the turret (on which the whole fighting power of the ship depends), and the bulk of the machinery. Her turret revolves either by steam in about thirty seconds, or by hand in about three minutes. As both her two guns can rake directly aft within a few inches of the base of the hurricane deck, as well of course, as forwards and to both sides, the revolution is as perfect as it can be. The guns are 12-inch bore, weighing twenty-five tons each, and doing good work with a 600 lb. shot or shell at 4,000 yards. Their lowest depression, port and starboard, is 5 deg., and the shot can strike the water so near as twenty yards or thirty yards. Their highest elevation is 14 deg. The largest or battering charge of powder is 75 lbs. Deck No. 2 ends forward at the turret, but aft it is continued by a light platform, very like a pretty miniature pier, supported on slender shafts. About a dozen feet above deck No. 2 but not commensurate with it, comes No. 3, or the hurricane deck, a portion of it being of the same elegant pier-like pattern; but its most distinctive feature—at least to the eye—is that it is closed in all round by hammock nettings, above which are swung the boats.

Another curious feature of the hurricane deck is the conning or pilot tower, about 10 feet deep and 2 1/2 feet square—a decidedly tight fit for a stout man, especially

as part of the room is taken up by a ladder, a small steering wheel, an indicator communicating with the turret, and three speaking tubes communicating respectively with the turret, the engine room, and steering wheel. In fact, the occupant has barely elbow room. The theory of the pilot tower is that the captain, or whoever occupies it should thence alone manage and fight the ship, there being at each side of him slanting holes, through which he could watch his opponent. But his looking out would be very imperfect, to say nothing of the fact that, though he is supposed to be sheltered, a shot striking outside the tower would pretty certainly kill or disable him, and many critical moments might be lost before the accident could be discovered and he got out and replaced. Nor could he remain in the tower if his own guns had to be fired off, as the concussion of air close by would probably kill or disable him. It is probable, therefore, that the pilot tower would never really be made much use of, but that the captain would fight his ship in the turret, from which he steers by sounding tubes. The theory of the hurricane deck is, that in a heavy sea or in action all the apertures in the lower decks might be closed by water-tight fastenings, and the ventilators and staircases of the hurricane deck be the sole means of communicating with the interior of the ship, which would thus resemble somewhat a man in a diving apparatus, who, though completely submerged, can receive his supply of air and even his instructions from above.

So much for the exterior of the *Glatton*—that is, from a general and very rough bird's eye point of view. The

interior one sees of course only in detail, and thus viewed it struck me principally as a highly ingenious arrangement for cramming air-tight safes, from eighty to ninety in number, into the smallest room conceivable. The economy of space carried out everywhere is perfectly marvellous; and some of the safes are so low, and their intercommunicating staircases so narrow and pinched in, as almost to suggest a suspicion that their contriver wishes to exclude all stout and tall men from the navy. There is one staircase which I would defy any tolerably stout man to get up, though he knew that a 600-pound shell was shortly going to burst below him. Horizontally the interior is divided into three flats, if I may so call them, except in the regions of the boiler and engine, the first consisting of the officers' and men's quarters; the second of store and ammunition rooms, with here and there empty spaces; the third of nothing but empty spaces; and last and lowest of all comes the double bottom. Vertically the interior is divided into nine compartments, of which any one can be at a moment's notice isolated completely from all the rest, and have water, for instance, furiously pumped into or out of it by a system of piping, while the adjoining compartment is perfectly dry. This principle of isolation, intended obviously to prevent partial injury from becoming general, is one of the cardinal characteristics of the ship's construction, and is carried so far that not only each of the nine compartments, but even the subdivisions of these compartments, can be turned each into a self-sufficing world of its own, to be destroyed by fire or water, without involving other worlds in its destruction. In fact, almost every space in which human beings can turn round is an air-tight box, fitted up with the most ingenious contrivances, not merely for isolating it, but for doing so from above—if necessary, without approaching it, and when you have done it informing you by tell-tale indicators that it is done. There are actually somewhere about 250 appliances for keeping up this intercommunication in the shape of water-tight doors, hatches, valves, pipes, and tubes. The *Glatton* is certainly not the place a man fond of light and room would choose to live in; but, having heard alarming rumors of their closeness and stifling scarcity of air, I was amazed to find every nook and corner perfectly fresh and cool—indeed, cold. The engine-room is, I think, cooler than any on board ship I have ever been in. This is due to an admirable system of ventilation. The air is forced by steam-worked fans into a labyrinth of pipes, permeating the vessel as arteries the human body, and by simply turning a cock in any one of these pipes air is let into each room or safe as easily as water. Of the two fans only one was working, and that at quarter speed; yet the ship was everywhere perfectly cool.

We made for the Nore to get a safe range for the

guns, Captain Laird steering the ship, which can be steered in four different ways, or rather places, from the hurricane deck, and communicating with the engine-room by Gisborne's mechanical telegraph, which works so easily and safely that though quite a recent invention it is already being largely used in merchant ships, and will, it is to be hoped, become universal in men-of-war. Standing between a pair of dials, communicating with the ship's two engines, the captain not only telegraphs his own order to the engine-room, but almost instantaneously gets back a telegram to say that the order has been duly received, while, as a still further precaution, another pair of dials, giving no additional work, inasmuch as they are self-acting, with tell-tale indicators, show whether the engine itself has obeyed the engineer, by noting its direction and the number of revolutions it makes. In this instance the engines—500 horse power, but capable of being worked up to 3,000—the sister engines to those which, in the *Vanguard*, gave such unqualified satisfaction, obeyed to perfection.

As soon as the ship had got far enough for a safe range to be obtained—no easy matter, on account of the number of sailing vessels about—the firing commenced, first with one gun firing a 55-pound charge to the fore, then both guns simultaneously, then port and starboard, and so on gradually until the great and severest test of the day—the simultaneous firing of both guns, each with a battering or 55-pound charge, directly aft, the muzzles of the guns being brought within a few inches of the base of the hurricane deck, and their shot raking its sides and the surface of the turret deck. The terrific concussion of air produced by the explosion of 150 pounds of powder would thus be brought to bear directly and closely upon both, and grave apprehensions were entertained by some as to the result. It was feared that planks, bolts, and bars would start, and that even the boats, high placed as they were in order to be out of reach of the concussion, might be blown away. Nobody was allowed to remain on the hurricane deck, which was abandoned to a few dummy men propped up roughly by cross-sticks, and distributed about in different postures, to see what effect the concussion would have on their centre of gravity. Basins of water were also placed on the deck and in the pilot tower. Thanks, however, to the admirable solidity of the ship's construction, the apprehensions of evil were not realized. The water was partially spilt, and in all parts of the ship objects but loosely fastened were thrown about, and one compass glass was cracked; but the dummies manfully held their ground, nor was any machinery injured. The Gisborne telegraph, though almost immediately above the guns, was not in the slightest degree strained. The sole accident which occurred was the derangement of the steam steering-gear, due to the deflection of the deck caused by the concussion; but this can easily be obviated on a future occasion. It may, therefore, fairly be said that the *Glatton*, as far as this trial is a test—and nothing was omitted to make it severe—has justified the highest expectations of those who, despite the croakers, dared to put faith in her; and that well handled, as she is likely to be, she may prove unrivalled for coast defence. Whether she could ever venture out to sea is a doubtful question, which, however, it may possibly be found worth while to solve.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The case of the United States against Great Britain, presented to the Geneva commission, makes a volume of 500 printed pages, which for better convenience has been translated into French. Accompanying this are the documents, official correspondence, and other evidence on the part of the United States, making alone seven printed volumes, and the right is reserved to file such additional papers as may be considered important. The demand of the United States is for payment of claims of the classes following:

1. The claims for direct losses from the destruction of vessels and their cargoes by the insurgent cruisers.
2. The national expenditure in the pursuit of these cruisers.
3. Loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag.
4. The increase rates paid for insurance on American vessels.
5. The prolongation of the war and the increased cost to the United States in the suppression of the Rebellion.
6. Interest from July, 1863, to the date of the award.

The following is a summary of the amounts claimed for damages caused by each cruiser:

By the Alabama.....	\$6,547,609 86
By the Boston.....	400 03
By the Chickamauga.....	95,654 85
By the Florida.....	3,698,609 84
By the Georgia.....	18,967 50
By the Nashville.....	60,536 70
By the Retribution.....	20,334 62
By the Savannah.....	5,540 00
By the Shenandoah.....	6,488,320 21
By the Sumter.....	10,695 83
By the Tallahassee.....	679,955 55
Total.....	\$17,900,633 46
For losses for increased war premiums.....	1,120,795 15
	\$19,021,428 61

To these sums must be added interest and the various demands for consequential damages.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of 75 cents each.]

PARKER—GRAHAM.—January 2, 1872, at St. James's church, Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., by the Rev. Father E. J. Dunne, Lieutenant LEOPOLD O. PARKER, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, to Miss GRACE GRAHAM.

LYNCH—WEBSTER.—On the 7th inst., at Philadelphia, Lieutenant D. LYNCH, Jr., Fourth U. S. Cavalry, to EMMA A., daughter of David Webster, Esq.